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ABSTRACT

To establish the scale of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania, this report examines the incidence of violence by and against juveniles, and then explores the major costs of juvenile violence. Where possible, urban and rural dimensions of the costs of juvenile violence are separated and analyzed. Violence prevention programs are also studied. The report concludes with recommendations by the staff of the Joint State Government Commission for future studies of the incidence and costs of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania. The report does not include data on perpetrator costs of adult crimes committed against juveniles or prevention costs of public school expenditures for security measures. In 1993, an estimated 93,895 violent crimes were committed by juveniles in Pennsylvania, and 94,732 violent crimes were committed against juveniles. A total of 5,133 juveniles were referred to Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System for violent crimes, and 678 juveniles were placed in residential or alternative treatment programs. The total monetary cost of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania is estimated to have exceeded $1.1 billion. These costs include direct and indirect expenditures made for victims and perpetrators, as well as expenditures for violence prevention programs. If quality of life is included in the estimates, the total cost rises to more than $5.6 billion. Expenditures for violence prevention in Pennsylvania, which were significant, included amounts spent for statewide, community, and school programs. Appendixes contain a discussion of cost estimation methodologies, supplementary tables, a discussion of risk factors, and a survey of public school violence prevention programs and in-school probation programs. A detailed bibliography is also included. (Contains 28 tables and 80 references.) (SLD)

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THE COST OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Staff Report to the
Task Force to Study the Issues Surrounding
Violence as a Public Health Concern

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General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
January 1995

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THE COST OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Staff Report to the
Task Force to Study the Issues Surrounding
Violence as a Public Health Concern

General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
January 1995

The Joint State Government Commission was created by act of July 1, 1937 (P.L.2460, No.459) as amended, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
ROOM 108 - FINANCE BUILDING
HARRISBURG 17120

717-787-4397
FAX 717-787-7020

January 23, 1995

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

The Joint State Government Commission is pleased to present this report analyzing the financial costs associated with juvenile violence in Pennsylvania.

The report is part of the support for the Task Force on Violence as a Public Health Concern. Senate Resolution No. 9 of 1993 directed that the Joint State Government Commission undertake a ". . . comprehensive review of the diverse social, health-related, educational and financial costs of urban and rural violence."

Respectfully submitted,

Roger A. Madigan

Roger A. Madigan
Chairman

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3

THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA 5

Victims of Juvenile Violence 5

Perpetrators of Juvenile Violence 12

Prevention of Juvenile Violence 16

THE COST OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA 27

Victim Costs 27

Perpetrator Costs 41

Prevention Costs 44

Total Costs 49

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY 57

APPENDIX A – ESTIMATION METHODS 59

APPENDIX B – SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES 69

APPENDIX C – RISK FACTORS,
VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMS
AND SCHOOL PROGRAM SURVEY 83

BIBLIOGRAPHY 97

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to 1993 Senate Resolution No. 9, Pr.'s No. 787, the staff of the Joint State Government Commission has "undertake[n] a comprehensive review of the diverse social, health-related, educational and financial costs of urban and rural violence" in Pennsylvania. The scope of the review was limited to juvenile violence. This report contains the results of that review.

Violent acts committed by and against juveniles in Pennsylvania--persons under age 18--have direct impacts on two groups of Commonwealth citizens: the victims and perpetrators of juvenile violence, as well as their families and friends. In addition, all citizens are affected when various groups in the Commonwealth undertake measures in an effort to prevent juvenile violence. However, the impacts of juvenile violence are not evenly distributed across Pennsylvania: the incidence and cost of juvenile violence is different in the urban and rural areas of the Commonwealth.

To establish the scale of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania, the report first examines the incidence of violence by and against juveniles. Using the incidence of juvenile violence as a base, the report then proceeds to its main focus, an examination of the major costs of juvenile violence. Various elements of the cost associated with the victims and perpetrators of juvenile violence, as well as the prevention of juvenile violence, are identified; separate computations or estimates of these major cost elements are made. Where possible, the urban and rural dimensions of the cost of juvenile violence are separated and analyzed. Violence prevention programs are examined and analyzed. The report concludes with Commission staff recommendations for the future study of the incidence and cost of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania. Appendices contain cost estimation methodologies employed, supplementary tables, and details, risk factors and a survey of public school violence prevention programs which may be of interest to readers. A detailed bibliography is also included.

Data and estimates are included for the incidence and costs for the victims, perpetrators and prevention of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania for 1993 or the latest full year for which data are available and estimates can be made. Both unit and total costs are included. Cost measures include total cost, the most inclusive measure of costs including quality of life losses, and monetary costs, a less inclusive measure of costs including only direct and indirect monetary expenditures. Data and estimates are presented at the county level where possible.

This report does not include two major elements of the cost of juvenile violence: perpetrator costs of adult crimes committed against juveniles, or prevention costs of public school expenditures for security measures. In addition, the Commission staff has included data and made estimates for other costs in a "conservative" manner. Therefore, the Commission staff believe that the total cost of juvenile violence presented in this report is considerably understated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1993, an estimated total of 93,895 violent crimes were committed by juveniles, and 94,732 violent crimes against juveniles, in Pennsylvania. Estimated crimes include crimes reported to authorities, and estimated cases not reported to authorities. Violent crimes include murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, robbery and assault, plus acts of child abuse. A total of 5,133 juveniles were referred to Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System for violent crimes. A total of 1,751 juvenile violence cases were substantiated. A total of 678 juveniles were placed for violent acts in residential or alternative treatment programs; the balance of the substantiated cases were disposed of in other ways. However measured, violent acts by juveniles had large and varied impacts on the citizens of Pennsylvania.

The total monetary cost of juvenile violence in the Commonwealth in 1993 is estimated to have exceeded $1.1 billion. Monetary cost includes direct and indirect expenditures made for the victims and perpetrators of juvenile violent crimes, as well as expenditures made by the Commonwealth, communities and school districts for violence prevention programs. Monetary cost includes victim costs for violent crimes committed by juveniles against other juveniles and adults, and victim costs for violent crimes committed by adults against juveniles. It includes perpetrator costs for violent crimes committed by juveniles against other juveniles and adults, but excludes perpetrator costs for violent crimes committed by adults against juveniles. Victim costs include medical care costs, future earnings losses, public program costs, and property damages and losses. Perpetrator costs include probation costs, detention costs, residential and alternative treatment placement costs and incarceration costs. Prevention program costs include expenditures for Statewide, community and school programs which may be linked to violence prevention.

When quality of life losses are added to victim costs, the total cost of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania in 1993 is estimated to have been more

than $5.6 billion. The addition of this cost element more accurately accounts for all of the present and future resources related to juvenile violence.

The total victim cost of violent crimes committed against juveniles in Pennsylvania in 1993--including quality of life losses--is estimated to have been nearly $4.5 billion. Conversely, the total victim cost of violent crimes committed by juveniles is estimated to have exceeded $2.5 billion. Crimes against juveniles were more costly than crimes by juveniles.

The total perpetrator cost of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Pennsylvania in 1993 is estimated to have been more than $46 million. This total does not include the perpetrator costs of violent crimes committed against juveniles by adults. Of the total perpetrator cost, about $26 million was expended for residential and alternative treatment programs.

The total costs of programs which may be attributable to the prevention of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania in 1993 was more than $108 million.

Comparing expenditures made by Pennsylvania for the victims, perpetrators and prevention of juvenile violence by juveniles, cost estimates show that the Commonwealth spends roughly equal amounts on victims and perpetrators. Expenditures for violence prevention are significant.

Juvenile violence has pervasive impacts on the lives of Pennsylvania citizens which cannot be measured directly or immediately, such as impacts on family structures, careers, and the growth of individuals. Social costs related to juvenile violence are extremely important.

THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA

VICTIMS OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE

With regard to victims, the incidence of juvenile violence has two dimensions: violent crimes committed by juveniles against other juveniles and adults, and violent crimes committed against juveniles by other juveniles and adults.

Violent Crimes Committed by Juveniles[1]

In 1993, an estimated total of 93,895 violent crimes (FBI index crimes and acts of child abuse) were committed by juveniles[2] against other juveniles and adults in Pennsylvania: 108 murders and manslaughters (less than 1 percent of the total violent crimes committed by juveniles); 13,509 rapes (14 percent); 9,121 robberies (10 percent); 69,550 assaults (74 percent); and 1,607 acts of child abuse (2 percent). This estimate of the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles includes the actual number of cases reported plus an estimate of the number of crimes committed (and acts of child abuse substantiated) by juveniles which were not reported to authorities.[3]

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[1]Estimates of the victim incidence and costs of juvenile violence for Pennsylvania were made using the model of Ted R. Miller, Ph.D., National Public Services Research Institute, Landover, Maryland. Data sources are given on each table in this report. The estimation methodology and references are given in appendix A.

[2]For the purpose of this report, juveniles are those persons under age 18.

[3]On the victim side, violent crimes include FBI index crimes (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault), simple assault and child abuse (sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse and serious physical neglect). Manslaughter is limited to voluntary manslaughter. Child abuse includes only survivors of abuse; fatalities are included in murders.

Table 1 shows estimates of the violent crimes committed by juveniles in 1993, by crime category, age of victims and county. These estimates show that about two-thirds of the total violent crimes committed by juveniles were committed against other juveniles, and one-third against adults. Rape and assault were the two types of violent crimes most often committed by juveniles against adults. Acts of child abuse by juveniles were relatively low in number. About 50 percent of the total violent crimes committed by juveniles were committed in five counties: Allegheny, Philadelphia, Delaware, Erie and Montgomery. Moreover, over 72 percent of the total violent crimes by juveniles were committed in sixteen "urban" Pennsylvania counties.[4] The urban counties accounted for 82 percent of Pennsylvania's murder and manslaughter by juvenile, 75 percent of the rape, 94 percent of the robbery, 69 percent of the assault, and 60 percent of the child abuse.

Violent Crimes Committed Against Juveniles

In 1993, an estimated total of 94,732 violent crimes (FBI index crimes and acts of child abuse) were committed against juveniles by other juveniles and adults in Pennsylvania: 104 murders and manslaughters (less than 1 percent of the total violent crimes committed against juveniles); 21,183 rapes (22 percent); 8,905 robberies (10 percent); 46,632 assaults (49 percent); and 17,908 acts of child abuse (19 percent). The child abuse offenses involved 7,429 sexual abuses (42 percent of the total child abuse offenses); 6,444 physical abuses (36 percent); 585 mental abuses (3 percent); and 3,450 serious physical neglects (19 percent).[5] Again, this estimate of violent crimes committed against juveniles includes actual crimes reported, plus an estimate of the number of crimes committed (and acts of child abuse substantiated) against juveniles which were not reported to authorities.

Table 2 shows estimates of the total violent crimes committed against juveniles in 1993, by crime category and county. These estimates show that over 7 out of 10 of the violent crimes committed against juveniles involved rape or assault. Acts of child abuse amounted to almost 19

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[4]The urban counties are Allegheny, Beaver, Berks, Bucks, Cambria, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia and Westmoreland. In these counties, urban population is 60 percent or more of total population (1980 census). The Atlas of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989. Table, p. 126.

[5]Child sexual and physical abuse are not included in rape and assault.

Table 1

ESTIMATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES, BY CRIME CATEGORY, AGE OF VICTIM AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)

County	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault[2]		Child abuse	Total
	Less than 18	18 and over	Less than 18	18 and over	Less than 18	18 and over	Less than 18	18 and over		
Adams	0	0	70	16	3	0	164	78	12	343
Allegheny	2	15	879	576	1,044	132	9,022	4,541	125	16,337
Armstrong	0	0	53	35	0	0	138	53	7	286
Beaver	0	0	25	14	12	4	353	288	23	718
Bedford	0	0	41	12	0	0	113	80	7	253
Berks	0	0	304	50	317	39	1,612	931	42	3,295
Blair	0	0	64	0	29	0	940	455	43	1,531
Bradford	0	0	23	0	3	0	163	104	13	306
Bucks	0	0	296	295	118	13	980	646	47	2,394
Butler	1	1	76	8	3	0	325	133	46	591
Cambria	0	0	107	69	12	0	513	250	24	976
Cameron	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	20	2	62
Carbon	0	0	23	30	3	0	296	195	8	554
Centre	0	0	111	89	12	0	352	284	7	855
Chester	0	1	140	68	41	3	1,149	671	30	2,103
Clarion	0	1	12	0	0	0	74	35	0	121
Clearfield	1	1	88	3	0	0	232	197	10	530
Clinton	0	0	35	33	0	0	94	51	7	220
Columbia	0	0	18	5	0	2	100	78	6	209
Crawford	0	0	53	9	3	0	266	152	19	502
Cumberland	0	1	107	69	37	3	436	344	17	1,014
Dauphin	0	1	370	345	332	12	1,466	1,161	32	3,719
Delaware	1	3	279	115	447	0	3,020	2,052	36	5,952
Elk	0	0	35	0	0	0	183	69	15	301
Erie	0	0	419	304	292	0	2,703	1,772	89	5,579
Fayette	0	1	134	29	9	0	467	198	25	863
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	29	0	44
Franklin	0	0	70	0	17	5	868	342	2	1,305
Fulton	1	1	47	0	3	0	74	22	0	147
Greene	0	0	47	7	3	0	131	40	5	231
Huntingdon	0	0	41	4	0	0	157	100	7	309
Indiana	0	0	53	18	6	0	415	208	9	707
Jefferson	0	0	29	0	0	0	54	46	17	146
Juniata	0	0	6	0	0	0	46	10	2	64
Lackawanna	0	0	41	15	3	4	190	142	26	421
Lancaster	0	2	222	86	174	11	1,484	867	33	2,877
Lawrence	0	0	64	0	26	0	562	369	4	1,026
Lebanon	0	0	41	36	14	0	251	155	12	510
Lehigh	0	1	230	66	205	18	1,751	854	42	3,167
Luzerne	0	0	172	34	31	0	824	613	34	1,709
Lycoming	0	0	53	11	29	4	410	217	41	764
McKean	0	0	58	4	0	0	116	54	10	242
Mercer	0	0	64	0	14	3	424	139	12	656
Mifflin	0	0	29	0	0	0	76	14	4	123
Monroe	0	0	70	19	12	6	320	209	3	639
Montgomery	0	1	287	194	93	24	2,065	1,388	32	4,085
Montour	0	0	6	0	0	0	39	18	3	65
Northhampton	0	0	230	142	65	18	1,146	665	33	2,299
Northumberland	0	0	82	15	20	0	303	153	9	582
Perry	0	0	12	0	0	0	194	75	7	288
Philadelphia	6	58	2,686	1,149	4,861	400	3,082	2,107	306	14,655
Pike	0	0	29	0	0	0	160	105	2	296
Potter	0	0	41	0	3	0	79	34	4	160
Schuylkill	2	2	76	6	0	0	569	419	16	1,089
Snyder	0	0	23	0	0	0	58	23	0	105
Somerset	0	0	53	7	0	0	132	75	15	280
Sullivan	0	0	12	0	0	0	39	10	0	61
Susquehanna	0	0	23	0	0	0	38	39	6	107
Tioga	0	0	47	0	0	0	106	55	23	231
Union	0	0	18	16	0	0	38	5	7	83
Venango	0	2	41	12	0	0	329	172	13	568
Warren	0	0	12	0	0	0	187	65	9	273
Washington	0	0	64	25	6	0	508	327	22	951
Wayne	1	1	29	5	0	0	118	30	6	191
Westmoreland	0	0	230	99	37	0	788	413	54	1,622
Wyoming	0	0	18	0	0	0	80	38	0	135
York	0	0	245	11	75	4	644	0	85	1,064
Total PA	15	93	9,358	4,151	8,415	706	44,067	25,483	1,607	93,895

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.
2. Assault includes simple and aggravated assault.

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report data for 1993 provided by the Pennsylvania State Police. Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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Table 2

ESTIMATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST JUVENILES, BY CRIME CATEGORY AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)

County	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault[2]	Child abuse				Total
					Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Mental abuse	Serious physical neglect	
Adams	0	159	3	174	71	25	12	0	444
Allegheny	16	1,989	1,104	9,547	510	610	27	374	14,178
Armstrong	0	119	0	146	64	16	0	22	366
Beaver	0	56	13	373	95	54	8	44	643
Bedford	0	93	0	119	43	18	0	0	273
Berks	2	688	335	1,706	280	242	137	110	3,500
Blair	0	145	31	994	114	72	12	22	1,390
Bradford	0	53	3	172	47	41	0	0	316
Bucks	4	669	125	1,037	133	118	16	66	2,168
Butler	2	172	3	344	187	261	12	44	1,025
Cambria	0	242	13	543	116	43	8	11	975
Cameron	0	0	0	42	13	2	0	0	57
Carbon	0	53	3	313	37	14	4	0	424
Centre	0	251	12	372	62	13	0	0	710
Chester	4	317	43	1,215	140	57	0	22	1,799
Clarion	0	26	0	78	19	4	4	0	131
Clearfield	1	198	0	245	80	34	23	0	582
Clinton	1	79	0	100	32	14	0	0	226
Columbia	0	40	0	106	50	18	4	11	229
Crawford	0	119	3	282	107	29	4	22	565
Cumberland	1	242	39	461	73	18	12	11	857
Dauphin	3	837	352	1,551	178	124	4	11	3,058
Delaware	8	632	473	3,195	120	143	12	99	4,682
Elk	0	79	0	193	67	0	0	0	340
Erie	0	948	309	2,861	299	93	16	88	4,614
Fayette	0	304	9	494	112	61	0	77	1,057
Forest	0	0	0	16	11	2	0	0	29
Franklin	0	159	18	919	34	16	0	0	1,145
Fulton	1	106	3	78	6	2	4	11	210
Greene	0	106	3	138	36	23	0	22	328
Huntingdon	0	93	0	166	39	11	0	0	308
Indiana	0	119	6	439	69	25	12	11	681
Jefferson	0	66	0	57	45	18	4	11	201
Juniata	0	13	0	49	24	5	4	0	95
Lackawanna	3	93	3	201	103	61	0	55	519
Lancaster	3	502	184	1,570	260	109	4	44	2,676
Lawrence	0	145	28	595	54	14	0	11	847
Lebanon	2	93	15	266	84	82	8	22	572
Lehigh	2	521	217	1,853	187	115	0	132	3,026
Luzerne	0	390	33	872	168	195	4	110	1,772
Lycoming	0	119	31	433	131	79	4	44	840
McKean	0	132	0	122	30	48	0	11	344
Mercer	1	145	15	448	101	32	0	11	754
Mifflin	0	66	0	80	41	14	0	0	202
Monroe	0	159	12	339	71	43	4	55	683
Montgomery	1	651	99	2,185	191	81	12	22	3,240
Montour	0	13	0	41	9	13	0	11	87
Northhampton	0	521	69	1,213	198	55	4	11	2,071
Northumberland	0	185	21	321	67	59	0	121	775
Perry	0	26	0	205	45	11	0	0	287
Philadelphia	39	6,079	5,144	3,261	1,219	2,732	90	1,461	20,025
Pike	0	66	0	169	17	9	0	0	261
Potter	0	93	3	84	28	11	0	0	218
Schuylkill	3	172	0	602	71	39	12	66	964
Snyder	1	53	0	61	43	7	0	0	165
Somerset	2	119	0	139	77	13	8	11	368
Sullivan	0	26	0	42	4	9	4	0	85
Susquehanna	0	53	0	40	67	20	0	11	191
Tioga	1	106	0	112	71	50	4	33	377
Union	0	40	0	40	24	20	0	0	124
Venango	0	93	0	348	56	21	0	0	518
Warren	0	26	0	197	43	21	0	0	288
Washington	0	145	6	537	107	30	0	33	859
Wayne	1	66	0	125	45	21	16	0	274
Westmoreland	0	521	39	834	209	107	35	33	1,778
Wyoming	0	40	0	84	17	9	0	0	150
York	2	555	80	681	280	88	43	55	1,784
Total PA	104	21,183	8,905	46,632	7,429	6,444	585	3,450	94,732

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.
2. Assault includes simple and aggravated assault.

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report data for 1993 provided by the Pennsylvania State Police. Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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percent of the acts of violence against juveniles. About 50 percent of the total violent crimes against juveniles were committed in five counties: Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware, Erie and Berks. Almost 71 percent of the total violent crimes against juveniles were committed in the Commonwealth's urban counties. The urban counties accounted for 76 percent of the murder of juveniles in Pennsylvania, 71 percent of the rape, 94 percent of the robbery, 68 percent of the assault, and 66 percent of the child abuse.

Total Juvenile Violence Cases

Table 3 shows the estimated total number of violent crimes committed in Pennsylvania in 1993, with the estimated percentages of each crime category which involved juveniles as either perpetrators or victims, by county. Juveniles were the victims of about 25 percent of the total violent crimes in the Commonwealth, and the perpetrators of an almost equal percentage of the total. Juveniles were the victims of nearly one-half of total rapes, but the perpetrators of only one-third of total rapes. Juveniles were the victims of all child abuse, but the perpetrators of only about 9 percent of child abuse. Juveniles were the perpetrators of a greater percentage of robbery and assault than they were the victims.

Violent Crimes Reported by Victims to Authorities

Appendix table 1A shows that there were 27,464 violent crimes committed by juveniles and adults reported to authorities in Pennsylvania in 1993, in which the victims were juveniles. Unlike table 2, appendix table 1 includes only violent crimes reported to authorities. Statewide, for juveniles as victims, there were 104 reported murders and manslaughters (less than 1 percent of these total violent crimes reported); 1,273 rapes (5 percent); 2,721 robberies (10 percent); 15,327 assaults (56 percent); and 8,039 child abuse offenses (29 percent). For child abuse, reported sexual abuse totalled 3,975 (49 percent of the total offenses reported); physical abuse 3,600 (45 percent); mental abuse 150 (2 percent); and serious physical neglect 314 (4 percent).

Appendix table 1B shows that there were 82,866 violent crimes reported in the Commonwealth in 1993, in which the victims were adults. Statewide, for adults as victims, there were 794 reported murders and

Table 3

ESTIMATED VIOLENT CRIMES, BY CRIME CATEGORY, PERCENTAGE OF CRIMES FOR PERPETRATORS AND VICTIMS UNDER AGE 18, AND COUNTY, 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)

County	Murder			Rape			Robbery		
	Cases	Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Percentage victim less than 18	Cases	Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Percentage victim less than 18	Cases	Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Percentage victim less than 18
Adams	0	na	na	238	36.1%	66.5%	23	12.4%	13.1%
Allegheny	118	15.2%	13.6%	5,335	27.3	37.3	6,589	17.8	16.8
Armstrong	0	na	na	190	46.4	62.6	5	0.0	0.0
Beaver	5	0.0	0.0	343	11.2	16.3	113	14.5	11.7
Bedford	0	na	na	163	32.2	56.6	7	0.0	0.0
Berks	12	0.0	16.7	1,150	30.8	59.8	1,317	27.0	25.5
Blair	1	0.0	0.0	305	21.1	47.6	81	35.6	37.7
Bradford	0	na	na	142	16.5	37.3	6	45.0	47.6
Bucks	17	0.0	23.5	1,418	41.7	47.2	465	28.2	26.8
Butler	4	33.3	50.0	269	31.0	63.8	22	13.4	14.2
Cambria	5	0.0	0.0	541	32.5	44.7	104	12.0	12.7
Cameron	0	na	na	18	0.0	0.0	0	na	na
Carbon	3	0.0	0.0	97	54.4	54.4	12	25.2	26.6
Centre	4	0.0	0.0	517	38.6	48.5	44	26.1	27.6
Chester	18	5.9	22.2	779	26.7	40.7	354	12.4	12.1
Clarion	2	50.0	0.0	53	22.0	49.8	3	0.0	0.0
Clearfield	2	50.0	50.0	234	38.6	84.8	5	0.0	0.0
Clinton	5	0.0	20.0	177	38.2	44.8	5	0.0	0.0
Columbia	0	na	na	75	30.1	52.8	7	33.3	0.0
Crawford	3	0.0	0.0	190	32.3	62.6	27	10.8	11.5
Cumberland	7	20.0	14.3	516	34.0	46.8	119	33.5	33.1
Dauphin	32	3.6	9.4	1,648	43.4	50.8	1,219	28.3	28.8
Delaware	46	7.7	17.4	1,618	24.3	39.1	1,725	25.9	27.4
Elk	0	na	na	88	39.7	89.9	2	0.0	0.0
Erie	8	0.0	0.0	1,859	38.9	51.0	999	29.2	30.9
Fayette	4	33.3	0.0	419	38.9	72.5	95	9.1	9.6
Forest	1	0.0	0.0	0	na	na	0	na	na
Franklin	2	0.0	0.0	247	28.3	64.1	93	24.3	19.8
Fulton	2	50.0	50.0	115	40.8	92.3	3	94.5	100.0
Greene	0	na	na	159	33.6	66.5	27	10.8	11.5
Huntingdon	2	0.0	0.0	110	40.6	83.9	2	0.0	0.0
Indiana	4	0.0	0.0	190	37.0	62.6	28	20.6	21.8
Jefferson	2	0.0	0.0	102	28.7	65.1	2	0.0	0.0
Juniata	1	0.0	0.0	13	44.2	100.0	0	na	na
Lackawanna	4	12.5	75.0	305	18.3	30.5	34	21.6	9.6
Lancaster	15	15.4	20.0	1,017	30.3	49.4	589	31.3	31.2
Lawrence	5	0.0	0.0	261	24.6	55.8	146	17.9	18.9
Lebanon	11	0.0	18.2	226	34.2	41.0	81	17.8	18.9
Lehigh	10	10.0	20.0	1,082	27.4	48.1	729	30.5	29.7
Luzerne	4	0.0	0.0	865	23.9	45.1	198	15.7	16.6
Lycoming	4	0.0	0.0	243	26.3	48.9	115	28.7	26.6
McKean	2	0.0	0.0	150	41.5	88.2	5	0.0	0.0
Mercer	3	0.0	33.3	234	27.4	62.1	76	23.2	20.1
Mifflin	1	0.0	0.0	93	31.5	71.3	5	0.0	0.0
Monroe	3	0.0	0.0	318	27.9	49.8	81	21.9	15.0
Montgomery	10	15.4	10.0	1,549	31.1	42.0	809	14.5	12.2
Montour	0	na	na	40	14.7	33.2	0	na	na
Northhampton	2	0.0	0.0	845	44.0	61.6	297	28.0	23.2
Northumberland	4	0.0	0.0	291	33.3	63.5	35	58.0	61.4
Perry	0	na	na	62	18.9	42.7	0	na	na
Philadelphia	446	14.4	8.7	12,408	30.9	49.0	20,003	26.3	25.7
Pike	1	0.0	0.0	84	34.8	78.8	0	na	na
Potter	1	0.0	0.0	110	37.1	83.9	5	60.9	64.5
Schuylkill	7	60.0	42.9	216	37.7	79.5	22	0.0	0.0
Snyder	2	33.3	50.0	62	37.8	85.6	5	0.0	0.0
Somerset	4	0.0	50.0	172	34.4	69.1	15	0.0	0.0
Sullivan	2	0.0	0.0	26	44.2	100.0	2	0.0	0.0
Susquehanna	0	na	na	62	37.8	85.6	3	0.0	0.0
Tioga	3	0.0	33.3	186	25.2	57.0	2	0.0	0.0
Union	1	0.0	0.0	102	32.5	39.0	5	0.0	0.0
Venango	3	50.0	0.0	199	26.5	46.5	20	0.0	0.0
Warren	0	na	na	62	18.9	42.7	5	0.0	0.0
Washington	4	0.0	0.0	305	29.1	47.6	140	4.2	4.4
Wayne	3	50.0	33.3	93	37.2	71.3	5	0.0	0.0
Westmoreland	7	0.0	0.0	932	35.3	55.8	271	13.7	14.5
Wyoming	1	0.0	0.0	84	20.8	47.2	3	0.0	0.0
York	25	0.0	8.0	963	26.6	57.6	402	19.7	19.8
Total PA	898	12.0	11.6	42,967	31.4	49.3	37,611	24.3	23.7

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Table 3
ESTIMATED VIOLENT CRIMES--(Continued)

County	Assault[1] Cases	Assault[1] Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Assault[1] Percentage victim less than 18	Child abuse Cases	Child abuse Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Total Cases	Total Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Total Percentage victim less than 18
Adams	1,468	16.5%	12.0%	108	10.9%	1,838	18.7%	24.3%
Allegheny	50,299	27.0	19.1	1,522	8.2	63,861	25.6	22.3
Armstrong	1,179	16.2	12.5	102	6.7	1,475	19.4	24.9
Beaver	3,381	18.9	11.2	201	11.5	4,043	17.8	16.1
Bedford	973	19.9	12.5	61	12.1	1,204	21.0	22.8
Berks	9,346	27.2	18.5	768	5.5	12,593	26.2	28.0
Blair	4,539	30.7	22.1	219	19.8	5,146	29.8	27.2
Bradford	1,351	19.7	13.1	88	14.6	1,587	19.3	20.2
Bucks	8,604	18.9	12.2	332	14.0	10,837	22.1	20.1
Butler	2,795	16.4	13.4	504	9.1	3,594	16.5	29.3
Cambria	3,280	23.3	16.7	178	13.5	4,108	23.8	23.9
Cameron	167	36.1	25.5	15	12.5	200	31.2	28.8
Carbon	1,691	29.0	18.6	56	13.8	1,859	29.8	22.9
Centre	2,688	23.7	13.9	74	10.0	3,328	25.7	21.4
Chester	7,885	23.1	15.5	219	13.8	9,255	22.7	19.5
Clarion	803	13.5	9.8	26	0.0	888	13.7	14.8
Clearfield	2,154	19.9	11.6	138	7.4	2,533	20.9	23.1
Clinton	746	19.5	13.6	46	16.0	979	22.5	23.3
Columbia	970	18.4	11.1	83	7.7	1,135	18.5	20.4
Crawford	1,820	23.0	15.7	161	11.8	2,201	22.8	25.8
Cumberland	3,552	22.0	13.1	113	15.1	4,307	23.6	19.9
Dauphin	8,085	32.5	19.4	316	10.2	11,301	32.9	27.2
Delaware	14,767	34.3	21.7	373	9.6	18,530	32.1	25.4
Elk	845	29.8	22.9	67	22.2	1,002	30.1	33.9
Erie	10,489	42.7	27.4	496	17.9	13,851	40.3	33.4
Fayette	3,366	19.8	14.9	250	9.9	4,135	20.9	25.7
Forest	135	32.3	12.1	13	0.0	149	29.3	19.7
Franklin	3,975	30.5	23.2	50	3.7	4,367	29.9	26.3
Fulton	485	19.9	16.2	22	0.0	627	23.4	33.6
Greene	1,032	16.5	13.7	81	5.9	1,298	17.8	25.5
Huntingdon	1,152	22.3	14.5	50	14.8	1,316	23.5	23.5
Indiana	2,543	24.5	17.4	117	7.3	2,882	24.5	23.7
Jefferson	744	13.4	7.9	78	22.2	927	15.8	21.9
Juniata	339	16.5	14.5	34	5.9	387	16.5	24.8
Lackawanna	2,705	12.3	7.7	219	11.7	3,267	12.9	16.1
Lancaster	8,876	26.5	17.8	417	7.8	10,914	26.4	24.6
Lawrence	2,589	36.0	23.0	80	5.3	3,080	33.3	27.6
Lebanon	1,916	21.2	14.4	196	6.3	2,430	21.0	23.9
Lehigh	8,486	30.7	22.0	433	9.7	10,741	29.5	28.3
Luzerne	6,488	22.1	13.8	477	7.1	8,032	21.3	22.3
Lycoming	2,395	26.1	18.5	257	16.0	3,014	25.3	28.2
McKean	842	20.1	15.2	89	11.4	1,089	22.2	32.1
Mercer	2,607	21.6	17.3	144	8.2	3,065	21.4	24.7
Mifflin	642	14.0	12.8	55	6.7	796	15.4	25.6
Monroe	2,415	21.9	14.2	173	1.5	2,991	21.4	23.0
Montgomery	13,482	25.6	16.3	305	10.5	16,155	25.3	20.1
Montour	288	19.6	14.8	33	7.7	361	18.0	24.6
Northhampton	5,544	32.7	22.0	268	12.2	6,956	33.1	29.9
Northumberland	1,960	23.3	16.7	247	3.8	2,538	23.0	30.8
Perry	955	28.1	21.6	56	13.3	1,073	26.8	26.9
Philadelphia	26,304	19.7	13.6	5,501	5.6	64,663	22.7	31.4
Pike	990	26.8	17.2	26	7.1	1,101	26.9	23.8
Potter	440	25.7	19.4	39	9.5	594	27.0	36.9
Schuylkill	4,085	24.2	14.8	188	8.7	4,518	24.1	21.4
Snyder	595	13.6	10.5	50	0.0	714	14.7	23.3
Somerset	1,365	15.1	10.3	108	13.7	1,665	16.8	22.2
Sullivan	233	21.2	18.3	17	0.0	279	21.8	30.7
Susquehanna	591	13.0	7.2	98	6.3	754	14.1	25.7
Tioga	867	18.6	13.6	158	14.3	1,216	19.0	31.5
Union	435	9.8	9.8	44	16.7	587	14.1	21.5
Venango	1,639	30.5	21.4	78	16.7	1,939	29.3	26.8
Warren	819	30.7	24.4	64	14.3	950	28.7	30.6
Washington	4,540	18.4	11.9	170	13.0	5,158	18.4	16.7
Wayne	812	18.3	15.7	82	7.5	995	19.2	27.8
Westmoreland	7,213	16.7	11.7	385	14.1	8,809	18.4	20.3
Wyoming	666	17.7	12.8	26	0.0	780	17.3	19.3
York	6,030	10.7	11.5	466	18.1	7,886	13.5	22.7
Total PA	277,466	25.1	17.1	17,909	9.0	376,850	24.9	25.3

1. Assault includes simple and aggravated assault.
na. Not applicable.

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report data for 1993 provided by the Pennsylvania State Police. Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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manslaughters (1 percent of these total violent crimes reported); 1,890 rapes (2 percent); 15,933 robberies (19 percent); and 64,249 assault (78 percent).

A few points about the incidence and reporting of juvenile violence should be noted.[6] Child rape is reported to authorities less often than adult rape. Some families may protect a daughter by hiding her rape from authorities (and all other outsiders), even though the mother may be willing to bear the stress of the investigative system if she herself were the rape victim. Juveniles are probably also more often the victims of date rape or rape by acquaintances. In these circumstances, rapists often pressure victims to keep the incidents a secret. In many cases, a family may choose to shield a friend or relative from the authorities.

Rape and robbery are less frequent, but more likely to be reported to authorities, in rural than urban areas. Conversely, rural residents are slightly more likely to "tough out" assaults and not report them.

Juveniles commit the vast majority of assault against other juveniles. These incidents, however, may be handled by other parties--parents or teachers--rather than police. The lower reporting of juvenile assaults also may mean that these assaults typically cause less serious physical injuries than adult assault.

PERPETRATORS OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE

With regard to perpetrators, the incidence of juvenile violence has the same dimensions noted above. In this report, however, only violent crimes committed by juveniles against other juveniles and adults are included.

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[6]The analysis of the estimates or data in the following sections were provided by Ted R. Miller, National Public Services Research Institute.

Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes[7]

In 1993, a total of 96,003 juveniles were arrested for allegedly committing violent and nonviolent crimes in Pennsylvania. Of this total, 5,791 juvenile arrests involved violent crimes: 95 murders and manslaughters (2 percent of total juvenile arrests for violent crimes); 270 rapes (5 percent); 2,105 robberies (36 percent); and 3,321 aggravated assaults (57 percent). About 68 percent of the total juvenile arrests for violent crimes were made in five counties: Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware, Dauphin and Montgomery. Over 84 percent of the total juvenile arrests for violent crimes were made in Pennsylvania's urban counties. The urban counties accounted for 84 percent of the juvenile arrests for murder and manslaughter, 81 percent for rape, 92 percent for robbery, and 79 percent for aggravated assault. Since 1992, juvenile arrests for violent crimes have increased by about 12 percent; since 1988, these arrests have increased by about 50 percent.

Juvenile Justice System

The juvenile justice system in Pennsylvania emphasizes treatment and rehabilitation. Juveniles apprehended for alleged offenses can go through the following process:

Arrests. The majority of juvenile delinquency cases are processed by the police. This involves contacting the juvenile's family and, if circumstances warrant, releasing him to the custody of his parents. Charges may be filed by the police and cases forwarded to juvenile probation services.

Juvenile Probation Services. Most referrals to probation are made by police departments after an investigation, although referrals can be made by social workers, schools and other interested parties.

A determination is made on intake on whether the juvenile should be placed in a juvenile detention facility pending his adjudication hearing.

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[7]On the perpetrator side, violent crimes include FBI index crimes (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault). Simple assault and child abuse are not included. The apprehension of a juvenile for alleged delinquent acts, according to Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act, is not referred to as an arrest, but rather as "taking into custody" (42 Pa.C.S. § 6324). This term stresses the less punitive approach taken by the juvenile justice system. The term arrest, however, is used throughout this report.

A probation officer interviews the juvenile to learn specifically about the alleged offense and what role the juvenile may have played, and to obtain a general social history of the juvenile and his family. Whenever possible referrals or dispositions are made to other agencies if it appears to be in the best interest of the juvenile and the community.[8] In the case of violent offenses, a more formal adjudication process often takes place.[9]

The availability of alternative services, such as outpatient counseling or alternative education for juveniles, varies across the State. A juvenile probation officer may agree to send a defendant for these services, but threaten to return him for formal processing of the charges if he does not comply with the conditions arranged by the probation office.

Juvenile Detention Services. Persons detained must be between 10 and 17 years of age and can be held in one of 21 juvenile detention facilities for up to 30 days.[10] A petition for continued detention must be filed within 24 hours after the juvenile is first detained. A detention hearing must be held within 72 hours of initial detention[11] and it must be determined that the juvenile is a threat to the community or may not appear at future hearings, or that placement in other facilities including the parent's home is inappropriate in order to keep him in detention.[12] The median length of stay in detention in 1993 was 11 days for all juveniles. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the length of stay for violent offenders is considerably longer. Statewide, in 1993, an average of 25 percent of the population of juvenile detention centers was comprised of violent offenders.

Assessment and Case Management. When a decision is made to formally proceed with an adjudication hearing before a juvenile court judge, juvenile probation officers must assess the needs of a defendant and plan various treatment or rehabilitative options to recommend to the court.[13] Placements in treatment programs are often based on available bed space "rather than the problems of the juvenile and the services he or she needs."[14]

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[8]42 Pa.C.S. § 6323(a)(1).

[9]See "Adjudication," p. 15.

[10]55 Pa. Code § 3760.3.

[11]42 Pa.C.S. § 6332.

[12]55 Pa. Code § 3760.1(a).

[13]Telephone interview with Keith Snyder, Director, Policy and Program Development, Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (December 15, 1994).

[14]Report of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Task Force, 1991, p. 43.

Adjudication. A closed adjudication hearing before a juvenile court judge or master determines whether the charges are substantiated. The judge or master then determines if the juvenile is in need of treatment, supervision or rehabilitation.

Disposition. A disposition hearing usually occurs after an adjudication hearing has found the juvenile delinquent. At this hearing the judge or master indicates where a juvenile will be placed, if placement is warranted, or which other alternative services are appropriate.

Juvenile Treatment or Rehabilitative Services. Treatment and rehabilitative services are provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare's Youth Development Center/Youth Forestry Camp (YDC/YFC) institutional system; privately-operated institutional programs; and privately-operated community programs, which can include group homes, foster homes, and supervised independent living arrangements.

Within the YDC/YFC system and in a few private programs secure units are established to serve violent offenders and repeat offenders who the judge feels need increased supervision.

Wilderness programs operated by the State and private agencies offer another alternative to serve violent and repeat offenders.

The court also uses a limited number of community services which allow a juvenile to be placed with his family. These include day treatment programs and outpatient counseling services. These services are often used after a juvenile has been in a residential placement program.

Incarceration in the Adult Criminal System. A juvenile court judge may transfer a juvenile to adult court after hearing if the juvenile is at least 14 and the judge finds that there is a prima facia case of delinquency, the charged act would be a felony in adult court, the juvenile is not amenable to treatment in the juvenile justice system and not committable to a mental health or retardation institution and that the interest of the community require the transfer or that an adult would be sentenced to at least three years for the act.[15]

Juveniles charged with murder are treated as adults and immediately placed in the criminal justice system. However, the juvenile

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[15]42 Pa.C.S. § 6355(a).

may be transferred from criminal court to juvenile court if he shows that he is "amenable to treatment, supervision or rehabilitation as a juvenile. . . ."[16]

Table 4 shows the violent crime cases referred to the juvenile justice system in 1993 by county. Table 5 shows the dispositions for the substantiated cases in the juvenile justice system. Of the substantiated cases, 670 cases (38 percent) were placed in either public or private treatment programs. The remaining 1,081 cases (62 percent) were disposed of in the ways described in table 5.

PREVENTION OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE

Public health is a multidisciplinary approach to issues harmful to health and is based on preventing disease or injury from occurring. Prevention methods are developed and directed at those at greatest risk of disease or injury. The methods are then evaluated to determine if a method is effective and to determine which among several methods is the most effective.[17] The public health approach has been effective in eliminating or controlling poliomyelitis, diphtheria, and tuberculosis in the United States.[18] In 1983, the Centers for Disease Control established its Violence Epidemiology Branch to study violence using the public health approach.[19]

Risk Factors for Violent Behavior

Factors which enhance the probability that a child will develop violent tendencies are called risk factors. Factors which shield the child from the effects of the risk factors are called protective factors. Several studies have identified risk and protective factors. The studies and factors are discussed in appendix C. The following is a partial listing of risk factors.

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[16]42 Pa.C.S. § 6322(a).

[17]James A. Mercy and Patrick W. O'Carroll, "New Directions in Violence Prediction: The Public Health Arena," Violence and Victims, vol. 3, no. 4, 1988, p. 289.

[18]Ibid., 286.

[19]Ibid., 288.

Table 4

REFERRALS TO JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
FOR ALLEGED VIOLENT OFFENSES,
TOTAL, BY COUNTY,[1] 1993

County	Referrals
Adams	7
Allegheny	831
Armstrong	4
Beaver	44
Bedford	3
Berks	139
Blair	14
Bradford	6
Bucks	107
Butler	8
Cambria	20
Cameron	0
Carbon	7
Centre	14
Chester	88
Clarion	0
Clearfield	7
Clinton	2
Columbia	7
Crawford	5
Cumberland	19
Dauphin	159
Delaware	293
Elk	2
Erie	101
Fayette	16
Forest	1
Franklin	7
Fulton	0
Greene	1
Huntingdon	2
Indiana	5
Jefferson	2
Juniata	1
Lackawanna	32
Lancaster	113
Lawrence	29
Lebanon	15
Lehigh	81
Luzerne	42
Lycoming	32
McKean	9
Mercer	13
Mifflin	5
Monroe	11
Montgomery	67
Montour	1
Northhampton	69
Northumberland	12
Perry	2
Philadelphia	2,524
Pike	2
Potter	2
Schuylkill	17
Snyder	3
Somerset	8
Sullivan	0
Susquehanna	1
Tioga	9
Union	2
Venango	6
Warren	7
Washington	17
Wayne	4
Westmoreland	50
Wyoming	3
York	23
Total PA	5,133

1. This table should not be compared to the dispositional table 5. Cases can be disposed prior to adjudication by certification to criminal court or complaints can be withdrawn, charges can be dismissed or reduced, and a transfer to another juvenile court may occur. In addition, there can be a continuance of a previous disposition and other preadjudication dispositions.

SOURCE: Data provided by Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, 1995.

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Table 5

DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBSTANTIATED OFFENSES (RAPE, ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT)[1]
IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, TOTAL, BY COUNTY, 1993

County	Total dispositions	Transfer to other juvenile court	Complaint withdrawn	Warned, counseled, case closed	Consent decree	Probation[2]	Placement[3]	Other dispositions[4]	Continued previous disposition
Adams	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Allegheny	269	1	0	22	0	155	90	1	0
Armstrong	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Beaver	14	2	0	0	0	8	4	0	0
Bedford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berks	79	2	0	0	13	21	38	4	1
Blair	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
Bradford	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bucks	57	4	0	0	1	31	19	0	2
Butler	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Cambria	10	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	2
Cameron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	6	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
Chester	63	3	10	0	12	23	14	1	0
Clarion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clearfield	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Clinton	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Columbia	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Crawford	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cumberland	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Dauphin	91	3	0	0	4	49	33	1	1
Delaware	31	1	0	0	0	17	13	0	0
Elk	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Erie	63	1	0	2	6	19	32	3	0
Fayette	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
Forest	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntingdon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jefferson	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Juniata	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lackawanna	7	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1
Lancaster	65	2	0	0	0	38	25	0	0
Lawrence	14	4	0	0	0	8	2	0	0
Lebanon	7	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0
Lehigh	33	1	0	1	0	19	10	1	1
Luzerne	15	2	0	0	0	8	5	0	0
Lycoming	16	2	0	0	2	8	4	0	0
McKean	5	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Mercer	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Mifflin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Montgomery	30	5	0	0	0	17	7	1	0
Montour	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northhampton	25	1	0	0	0	17	6	0	1
Northumberland	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Perry	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Philadelphia	738	9	0	8	0	319	312	21	69
Pike	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Potter	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Schuylkill	6	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Snyder	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Somerset	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susquehanna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tioga	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Union	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Venango	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Warren	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Washington	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Wayne	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Westmoreland	10	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
York	8	3	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Total PA	1,751	67	10	33	45	808	670	39	79

1. These represent the most serious substantiated offenses per disposition.
2. Includes probation and probation/day treatment.
3. Does not include day treatment.
4. Includes fines/costs, informal adjustment, referred to agency/individual and other dispositions.

SOURCE: Data provided by Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, 1995.

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Perceived availability of drugs

Easy access to firearms

Community attitudes favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime

Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization

Poverty

Exposure to violence as a child in the home and community

Failure of parents to supervise and monitor their children

Excessively severe or inconsistent punishment by parents

Family conflict

Domestic violence

Breakdown of the traditional family

Rise in illegitimate births

Increased exposure to violence via television and movies

Poor health care

Pregnancy and birth complications

Low birth weight

Early aggressive or antisocial behavior in school

Low IQ

Hyperactivity, impulsivity–attention deficit, and poor concentration

Academic failure in late elementary school

Broad programs that address these risk factors and emphasize peaceful conflict resolution, improved social skills and improved television

viewing habits are promising violence prevention methods. Early introduction of culturally–adapted prevention programs and the involvement of parents, peers, teachers, and the community make success more likely.[20]

Violence prevention programs operate in certain school districts and communities in Pennsylvania. Programs vary widely in response to local concerns about violence.

School Programs

There are 501 public school districts in Pennsylvania. While some districts must protect their students from personal violence, other districts' main security concerns regard property protection. The Department of Education does not require the districts to report budget or expenditure data for security and violence prevention. A survey of ten rural and urban school districts reveals some of the programs, personnel and hardware that have been added to our schools to prevent violence and protect our children:

- Conflict Resolution. Teaches children to resolve their disagreements without resorting to violence.

- Peer Mediation. Trains students in mediation techniques so that they can help their fellow students resolve conflicts without physical aggression.

- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE). Teaches drug refusal skills.

- Programs addressing bias and prejudice.

- Alternative Education. Teaches disruptive students apart from the main student population.

- School–Based Probation. Juvenile probation officers located directly in the school. These programs monitor the probationer's school attendance, academic performance, and

[20]Albert J. Reiss, Jr. and Jeffrey A. Roth eds., Understanding and Preventing Violence (Washington, D.C., 1993), p. 102.

other issues pertinent to the juvenile's probation. Officers may also participate in programs to identify and help at-risk students.[21]

- Dress codes. Violence sometimes occurs in our schools because of the display of gang colors or because one student wants an article of clothing or jewelry worn by another student. Dress codes and uniforms alleviate this source of violence.
- Uniforms.
- School police.
- Community police surveillance.
- Hall monitors.
- Metal detectors, walk-through and hand-held.
- ID cards.
- Card access systems.
- Closed circuit television and cameras.

A description of the measures adopted by each of the surveyed districts is included in appendix C.

Community and Statewide Programs

The following are community and Statewide programs which help to prevent violence in Pennsylvania. Some of the programs do not explicitly include violence prevention as an intended purpose. However, they do address risk factors for violent behavior and are therefore included.

Communities That Care. The Communities That Care model identifies risk factors for specific problem behaviors including violence. It also identifies protective factors. The basic idea of the model is that the

[21]School-based probation is described more completely in appendix C.

community works together to reduce risk factors and enhance protective factors in order to reduce problem behaviors in the community. The model is discussed more fully in appendix C.

The Children's Cabinet. The Children's Cabinet was established by executive order in 1992. It oversees programs designed to overcome many of the risk and causative factors which are discussed in appendix C. The order states that "children and their families are the highest priority for Pennsylvania state government,""various Commonwealth agencies regulate, operate, and fund services for children," and "all services should be provided in an integrated and coordinated manner."[22] The order states that the Children's Cabinet shall assure that all programs "which serve children and their families are comprehensive, preventive, culturally sensitive, and designed to strengthen families."[23] The Secretaries of Education, Health, and Public Welfare, the Governor's Child Care Advisor, and certain Special Assistants to the Governor are members of the Children's Cabinet. The Governor's Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs and Secretary to the Cabinet chairs the Children's Cabinet.

The Children's Cabinet stated its vision for the future:

> Children will grow up healthy and safe and develop into competent citizens who contribute to the community.
>
> In striving for this goal, the Commonwealth's health, education, social services and economic programs must support families so they can provide the best possible homes for their children.
>
> Our programs must invest in primary prevention and early intervention. They must be community driven, culturally relevant and comprehensive. The ultimate system must be inclusive, easily accessible and well integrated.[24]

The Cabinet oversees the Family Centers, Love 'em With A Checkup, Babies First, and Early Intervention programs in Pennsylvania.

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[22]Executive Order No. 1992-4, Governor Robert P. Casey, September 10, 1992.
[23]Ibid.
[24]The Pennsylvania Children's Cabinet, Children's Cabinet: Building a Brighter Future for Our Children & Families, March 1994, p. 1.

Family Centers. The Departments of Health, Education, and Public Welfare collaborated in developing the Family Centers program to help achieve the Children's Cabinet's goal for the future. The Centers are generally located in schools to involve the parents in the education of their children. They are designed to be a source of information about the services available in the community to families and children. The philosophy of the Centers recognizes that a healthy family unit is the foundation for successful children. The object of the Centers is to help and empower families to become healthy, well-educated and economically independent.[25] Family Centers are required to work to reduce violence in our communities. Family Center providers must attend State-approved training in conflict resolution and then offer the training to the community, families and youth.[26]

Love 'em With A Checkup. The Children's Cabinet initiated this campaign in October 1993 with the goals of reducing the number of low birth-weight babies and improving the health of children in Pennsylvania. A toll-free phone call provides women with information on where to get prenatal and children's checkups and how to pay for them.[27]

Babies First. The Department of Health initiated the Babies First program in Pennsylvania in 1994. The program is designed to provide better health care to pregnant women and provide them with education, nutrition, and counseling services. The goal of the program is to improve infant health in the Commonwealth by reducing our infant mortality rate, lowering the incidence of low birth-weight babies, providing prenatal care, and providing basic preventive health care such as immunizations for babies.[28]

Early Intervention. Early intervention programs have been implemented in every county to help children at risk of

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[25]Pennsylvania Department of Education, "Family Centers: A New Way of Doing Business," April 1994.

[26]The Pennsylvania Children's Cabinet, "Family Center Request for Application: 1994-95," p. 15.

[27]The Pennsylvania Children's Cabinet, Children's Cabinet: Building a Brighter Future for Our Children & Families, pp. 7,8.

[28]The Pennsylvania Children's Cabinet, Children's Cabinet: Building a Brighter Future for Our Children & Families, p. 8; Pennsylvania Department of Health, "Babies First: What It's About."

developmental delays keep pace with their peers academically and socially.[29] Act 212 of 1990 directed the Departments of Education, Health, and Public Welfare to enter an agreement to "establish working relationships that will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their early intervention services."[30] The Department of Public Welfare is the lead agency for early intervention services for children from birth to two years of age. A total of 11,054 children in this category received services during fiscal year 1993–94. The Department of Education is the lead agency for children from age three to the age when the school district would allow the child to enter first grade.[31] A total of 17,539 children in this category received services during fiscal year 1993–94.[32]

Early intervention programs are to be provided for children who have or are expected to experience developmental delays in "cognitive development, sensory development, physical development, language and speech development, psycho–social development or self–help skills."[33]

Violence Prevention Mini–Grants. The Department of Health began its Violence Prevention Mini–Grant Program in April of 1993 to respond to the public health problem violence presents to the Commonwealth. The programs offered by grantees include peer mentorship, conflict resolution training, job skills training, peer mediation, and recreation.[34]

Community Action Programs. Thirty years ago Congress passed the Federal Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, declaring its purpose:

> [P]overty continues to be the lot of a substantial number of our people. The United States can achieve its full economic and social potential as a nation only if every individual has the

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[29]The Pennsylvania Children's Cabinet, Children's Cabinet: Building a Brighter Future for Our Children & Families, p. 8.

[30]Section 104 of the Act of Dec. 19, 1990 (P.L. 1372, No. 212), known as the Early Intervention Services System Act, 11 P.S. § 875–104.

[31]Ibid., section 103.

[32]Pennsylvania State Interagency Coordinating Council, Early Intervention in Pennsylvania, Annual Report to the Governor, 1993–94.

[33]Ibid., section 103.

[34]Pennsylvania Department of Health, Office of Drug and Alcohol Programs, "Violence Prevention Mini–Grant Program."

opportunity to contribute to the full extent of his capabilities and to participate in the workings of our society.[35]

In response to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed an act in 1968 authorizing grants to community action agencies.[36] Although the Economic Opportunity Act does not mention violence prevention, the programs set up under it address some of the problems attendant to poverty that have since been identified as risk factors for violent behavior.

The Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, Bureau of Human Resources continues to run a Community Services Block Grant Program. There are 18 categories of services that may be paid for with Block Grant funds: Educational Services, Drug/Alcohol Programs, Consumer Services, Youth Development, Health Services, Housing, Homemaker Services, Legal Services, Nutrition, Outreach and Referral, Recreation, Transportation, Weatherization/Energy, Community Organizing, Employment and Training, Economic Development, Conduct and Administration, and Case Management. Under these categories are such services as literacy training, Big Brother/Big Sister programs, public housing information, nutrition education, and organization of neighborhoods for crime prevention. Clients of the services include families below the federal poverty line and the unemployed who are ex-offenders, handicapped, have documented drug or alcohol abuse problems, or are high school dropouts.[37]

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[35]42 U.S.C.A. § 2701.

[36]Act of Jan. 26, 1968 (P.L. 48, No. 9), 62 P.S. § 2801.

[37]Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, Bureau of Human Resources, "Quarterly Reporting Forms Definitions."

THE COST OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA

VICTIM COSTS

Juvenile violence--violence by juveniles and violence against juveniles--has impacts on numerous areas in the lives of its victims. Each of these areas contributes an element to total victim costs.

Elements of Victim Costs

The major elements of victim costs are:

Medical care costs. Include payments for hospital, physicians and mental health care, as well as rehabilitation, prescriptions, allied health services and medical devices, for the victims of violent crimes. They also include coroner costs, funeral expenses and insurance claim processing costs.

Future Earnings Losses. Include wages, fringe benefits, and the value of housework lost by crime victims and their families, as well as the value of school days lost by victims, as a result of juvenile violence. They also include disability insurance claims processing costs.

Public Program Costs. Include initial police responses and follow-up investigations, as well as emergency medical transport, victim services, and child protective services.

Property Damages and Losses. Include the value of victims' property damage and property taken from victims and not recovered. They also include administrative costs for compensating victims' property losses.

Quality of Life Losses. Include the pain, suffering and other intangible losses resulting from the injury and fear of the victims of violent juvenile crimes. For the survivors of these crimes, quality of life losses are derived from jury awards for pain, suffering, and lost quality of life due to physical injuries and fear. For murder victims, quality of life losses are computed from amounts which people routinely spend (in both dollars and time) to reduce their risk of death and injury.

Average Victim Costs by Crime

Table 6 shows estimated average victim costs for Pennsylvania for 1993, by cost element, urban and rural residence, crime category and age of victim. Average victim costs--for both juveniles and adults--vary widely by the types of violent crimes committed. Average victim costs also vary by victim ages and place of residence for the same violent crimes.

Future earnings losses differ significantly for crimes against juveniles and adults.[38] Overall, a juvenile victimization involves a larger productivity loss than an adult victimization. Injured adults often lose work immediately after a crime. Injured children do not lose work, but their parents may. Injured children also may miss school; this loss is valued at the average cost per pupil-hour. In addition, the future earnings over a child's lifetime are larger than for an adult. That means the earnings losses associated with death or permanent disability are larger for a child than an adult victim.

The estimates assume that all Pennsylvania residents of the same age and sex have the same expected future earnings and the same expected lifespan (and thus the same remaining quality of life). Rural adult murder victims have lower lifetime earnings losses than urban ones primarily because the victims are older and thus lose less productive years of life. Similarly, differences in victim age and sex distributions cause the differences in child murder victim losses from adult losses, and in rural versus urban child victim losses.

Urban rape is less likely than rural rape to involve physical injury but more likely to damage a victim's property. On average, child sexual abuse (44 percent of it rape) results in more mental health care and victim

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[38]The analysis of the estimates or data in the following sections were provided by Ted R. Miller, National Public Services Research Institute.

Table 6

ESTIMATED AVERAGE VICTIM COST, BY COST ELEMENT,
URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, CRIME CATEGORY AND AGE OF VICTIM, 1993

Crime category	Medical care costs	Future earnings losses	Public program costs	Property damages and losses	Quality of life losses	Total[1]
Urban						
Murder						
less than 18	$22,331	$2,123,618	$2,003	$119	$2,333,514	$4,481,586
18 and over	22,699	1,753,160	2,050	121	1,952,288	3,730,318
Rape						
less than 18	5,375	5,071	69	45	101,307	111,868
18 and over	1,398	3,534	69	45	79,037	84,083
Robbery						
less than 18	451	1,491	193	787	5,715	8,637
18 and over	450	1,487	191	781	5,715	8,624
Assaults						
less than 18	277	833	116	22	7,208	8,456
18 and over	290	858	118	23	7,042	8,331
Rural						
Murder						
less than 18	19,741	1,599,016	1,764	232	2,572,318	4,193,070
18 and over	20,064	1,210,633	1,759	231	1,606,921	2,839,608
Rape						
less than 18	4,783	1,898	76	416	89,815	96,988
18 and over	1,117	1,060	76	419	70,117	72,789
Robbery						
less than 18	513	1,073	173	1,576	5,920	9,256
18 and over	517	1,090	173	1,577	5,920	9,278
Assaults						
less than 18	621	1,688	103	31	8,072	10,514
18 and over	635	1,422	104	31	7,571	9,762

1. Because of rounding, detail may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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services costs than adult rape. These offenses are less likely to result in physical injury or damage to victim's property--not surprising since they tend not to involve armed attack.

Urban robbery tends to involve much less money/property loss than rural robberies, perhaps because many of them occur in low income areas and are street crimes. Rural robbery is more likely to leave victims physically injured.

Assault also is substantially more likely to involve physical injury in rural than urban areas. In part, the difference may be in what fights victims choose to view as criminal acts. The assault costs shown here exclude most domestic violence. Domestic violence at national rates was added to the costs for all assault, but is omitted from the other tables since adults are both the victims and perpetrators.

Appendix table 2 shows estimated average victim costs for the U.S. for 1993, by cost element, urban and rural residence, crime category and age of victim. A comparison of appendix table 2 with table 6 shows that estimated average victim costs are higher for Pennsylvania than the U.S. average for each of the cost elements (except quality of life), by urban and rural residence, category and age of victim. Appendix table 3 shows estimated county-level adjustment factors for earnings, health care costs and general costs. The estimated average costs for Pennsylvania in table 6 are derived from the estimated average costs given for the U.S. in appendix table 2 and the county earnings and price adjustment factors given in appendix table 3.

Total Victim Costs

In 1993, the total victim cost of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Pennsylvania is estimated to have exceeded $2.5 billion. This estimate is the product of the estimates of the incidence of violent crimes committed by juveniles (see table 1) and the estimates of the average victim costs of violent crimes (see table 6).

Table 7 shows estimates of the total victim costs of violent crimes by juvenile perpetrators, by cost element and county. Statewide, estimated medical care costs for the victims of violent crimes committed by juveniles totalled $95 million (4 percent of the total victim cost of violent crimes committed by juveniles); future earnings losses $334 million (13 percent); public program costs $13 million (1 percent); property damage and losses

Table 7

ESTIMATED VICTIM COSTS OF VIOLENT ACTS COMMITTED BY JUVENILES, BY COST ELEMENT AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Medical care costs	Future earnings losses	Public program costs	Property damages and losses	Quality of life losses	Total
Adams	$567	$496	$47	$45	$10,185	$11,341
Allegheny	11,086	51,255	2,155	1,227	282,715	348,439
Armstrong	454	439	35	43	9,161	10,133
Beaver	424	693	113	27	9,781	11,038
Bedford	380	348	36	29	6,578	7,372
Berks	2,397	4,180	450	323	57,666	65,015
Blair	1,433	2,278	223	117	19,747	23,799
Bradford	351	524	50	22	5,095	6,044
Bucks	2,513	4,058	321	153	68,704	75,748
Butler	827	3,031	132	54	16,432	20,476
Cambria	972	1,124	134	32	23,783	26,045
Cameron	50	97	9	2	632	789
Carbon	477	716	65	40	8,628	9,926
Centre	1,047	1,386	92	120	21,868	24,513
Chester	1,956	6,500	267	221	36,045	44,989
Clarion	149	1,279	14	9	3,523	4,973
Clearfield	781	1,980	68	51	14,191	17,072
Clinton	343	333	31	32	7,127	7,865
Columbia	224	295	29	18	3,762	4,327
Crawford	635	785	77	45	9,959	11,501
Cumberland	1,048	3,527	134	52	26,186	30,948
Dauphin	3,625	7,443	456	325	90,419	102,269
Delaware	3,268	13,277	747	442	85,703	103,438
Elk	426	544	46	22	6,442	7,481
Erie	4,304	6,564	734	333	106,789	118,724
Fayette	1,255	2,580	122	106	22,891	26,954
Forest	26	51	4	1	341	424
Franklin	1,233	1,968	140	105	16,248	19,693
Fulton	321	1,499	15	27	7,076	8,939
Greene	368	460	30	33	6,300	7,191
Huntingdon	413	469	41	27	6,558	7,508
Indiana	726	1,173	84	58	11,504	13,546
Jefferson	288	229	38	16	4,488	5,058
Juniata	81	87	9	4	1,118	1,300
Lackawanna	411	1,238	75	14	10,526	12,264
Lancaster	2,758	8,102	364	511	52,045	63,778
Lawrence	956	1,514	115	100	13,595	16,280
Lebanon	518	784	73	70	10,246	11,692
Lehigh	2,322	5,564	414	225	53,207	61,733
Luzerne	1,368	1,845	221	58	32,778	36,271
Lycoming	874	1,209	133	96	13,140	15,452
McKean	442	390	39	31	7,423	8,324
Mercer	690	1,060	81	71	11,229	13,130
Mifflin	222	199	17	15	3,626	4,079
Monroe	753	947	70	84	12,046	13,900
Montgomery	2,831	8,995	499	179	75,598	88,101
Montour	69	145	10	4	1,090	1,317
Northhampton	2,011	3,196	294	114	50,868	56,484
Northumberland	705	859	67	83	12,519	14,234
Perry	293	370	40	14	3,779	4,495
Philadelphia	23,761	154,189	2,832	4,742	574,326	759,850
Pike	336	385	33	21	4,861	5,636
Potter	295	237	20	25	4,868	5,446
Schuylkill	1,091	6,731	133	63	24,264	32,283
Snyder	181	977	11	13	4,141	5,323
Somerset	475	400	48	32	7,845	8,800
Sullivan	84	81	6	6	1,446	1,622
Susquehanna	183	150	17	12	3,128	3,490
Tioga	426	354	53	24	6,733	7,591
Union	168	135	19	15	3,508	3,845
Venango	588	2,699	76	37	11,868	15,269
Warren	247	453	40	13	3,736	4,489
Washington	992	1,655	127	75	15,553	18,402
Wayne	287	1,984	30	19	7,473	9,793
Westmoreland	2,048	2,249	261	69	43,997	48,624
Wyoming	152	271	13	11	2,512	2,959
York	2,318	2,755	254	250	37,445	43,021
Total PA	95,304	333,794	13,436	11,256	2,129,065	2,582,855

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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$11 million (less than 1 percent); and quality of life losses $2.1 billion (82 percent). The five counties with the highest estimated total victim costs for violence by juveniles were Philadelphia, Allegheny, Erie, Delaware and Dauphin. The total victim costs for these counties account for more than 55 percent of the total victim cost of violence by juveniles in Pennsylvania.

Table 8 shows the same estimated total victim cost estimates distributed by crime categories, age of victims and counties. Statewide, the estimated victim costs of murder by juveniles totalled $404 million (16 percent of the total victim costs of violent crimes committed by juveniles); rape, $1.3 billion (52 percent); robbery, $79 million (3 percent); assault, $635 million (25 percent); and child abuse, $116 million (4 percent). Violent crimes committed by juveniles against other juveniles accounted for 65 percent of the total victim cost of violence by juveniles; violent crimes committed by juveniles against adults accounted for the other 35 percent.

Table 9 shows the estimated total monetary costs for the victims of violent crimes committed by juveniles, by crime category, age of victim and county. Monetary costs are total costs minus quality of life losses. In 1993, the total monetary cost to the victims of violent crimes by juvenile perpetrators in Pennsylvania is estimated to have been about $454 million (18 percent of estimated total victim costs including quality of life losses).

In contrast, in 1993, the total victim costs of juvenile violent crimes committed against juveniles in Pennsylvania is estimated to have been nearly $4.5 billion. This estimate is the product of the estimated incidence of violent crimes committed against juveniles (table 2) and the estimated average victim costs of the violent crimes committed against juveniles (table 6).

Table 10 shows estimates of the total victim costs of violent crimes against juveniles, by cost element and county. Statewide, the estimated victim medical care costs for violent crimes against juveniles totalled $209 million (5 percent of the total victim cost of violent crimes committed against juveniles); future earnings losses $413 million (9 percent); public program costs $38 million (1 percent); property damage and losses $12 million (less than 1 percent); and quality of life losses $3.8 billion (85 percent). The five counties with the highest total victim costs for violence against juveniles were Philadelphia, Allegheny, Erie, Delaware and Berks. The total victim costs for these counties account for more than 50 percent of the estimated total victim cost of violence against juveniles in Pennsylvania.

Table 8

ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES,
BY CRIME CATEGORY, AGE OF VICTIM AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault[2]		Child abuse	Total
	Less than 18	18 and over	Less than 18	18 and over	Less than 18	18 and over	Less than 18	18 and over		
Adams	$0	$0	$6,777	$1,160	$26	$0	$1,712	$748	$919	$11,341
Allegheny	10,696	56,365	98,400	48,461	8,860	1,118	77,966	38,005	8,568	348,439
Armstrong	0	0	5,100	2,582	0	0	1,456	518	477	10,133
Beaver	0	0	2,730	1,141	102	32	2,990	2,361	1,683	11,038
Bedford	0	0	3,959	859	0	0	1,170	769	615	7,372
Berks	0	0	33,639	4,196	2,621	325	13,734	7,672	2,829	65,015
Blair	0	0	6,228	0	264	0	9,870	4,390	3,046	23,799
Bradford	0	0	2,270	0	27	0	1,741	1,018	989	6,044
Bucks	0	0	32,866	24,714	984	111	8,389	5,351	3,334	75,748
Butler	2,820	1,922	7,351	546	27	0	3,480	1,302	3,029	20,476
Cambria	0	0	11,766	5,740	100	0	4,297	2,027	2,116	26,045
Cameron	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	197	168	789
Carbon	0	0	2,253	2,145	26	0	3,045	1,848	610	9,926
Centre	0	0	10,754	6,456	107	0	3,757	2,784	655	24,513
Chester	1,112	2,689	13,659	4,961	390	31	12,934	6,889	2,325	44,989
Clarion	0	2,726	1,133	0	0	0	779	336	0	4,973
Clearfield	1,982	1,340	8,488	198	0	0	2,424	1,893	746	17,072
Clinton	0	0	3,399	2,366	0	0	997	492	612	7,865
Columbia	0	0	1,692	368	0	20	1,043	745	459	4,327
Crawford	0	0	5,101	646	27	0	2,819	1,481	1,427	11,501
Cumberland	835	4,147	11,889	5,745	309	22	3,721	2,845	1,435	30,948
Dauphin	459	3,666	41,250	28,918	2,777	102	12,573	9,638	2,888	102,269
Delaware	2,724	10,695	31,130	9,631	3,770	0	26,015	17,120	2,353	103,438
Elk	0	0	3,408	0	0	0	1,972	681	1,421	7,481
Erie	0	0	46,410	25,347	2,396	0	22,927	14,544	7,099	118,724
Fayette	0	3,530	13,013	2,096	79	0	4,870	1,901	1,465	26,954
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	268	0	424
Franklin	0	0	6,822	0	160	47	9,185	3,326	153	19,693
Fulton	2,014	1,365	4,536	0	26	0	782	215	0	8,939
Greene	0	0	4,555	486	27	0	1,434	398	291	7,191
Huntingdon	0	0	3,964	287	0	0	1,650	966	641	7,508
Indiana	0	0	5,108	1,292	54	0	4,444	2,037	612	13,546
Jefferson	0	0	2,832	0	0	0	566	444	1,217	5,058
Juniata	0	0	567	0	0	0	476	97	160	1,300
Lackawanna	1,475	407	4,520	1,216	25	34	1,591	1,155	1,840	12,264
Lancaster	1,973	5,387	21,502	6,245	1,620	99	15,966	8,540	2,446	63,778
Lawrence	0	0	6,231	0	239	0	5,919	3,571	319	16,280
Lebanon	0	0	3,951	2,638	133	0	2,650	1,497	822	11,692
Lehigh	862	2,850	25,638	5,542	1,715	147	15,026	7,096	2,857	61,733
Luzerne	0	0	18,982	2,815	249	0	6,908	4,971	2,346	36,271
Lycoming	0	0	5,101	822	265	37	4,342	2,107	2,779	15,452
McKean	0	0	5,663	276	0	0	1,217	523	645	8,324
Mercer	0	0	6,210	0	132	29	4,475	1,343	941	13,130
Mifflin	0	0	2,832	0	0	0	800	134	314	4,079
Monroe	0	0	6,809	1,367	107	58	3,385	2,029	145	13,900
Montgomery	715	5,313	32,201	16,354	800	208	17,983	11,707	2,821	88,101
Montour	0	0	569	0	0	0	435	181	133	1,317
Northhampton	0	0	25,535	11,882	542	150	9,786	5,499	3,092	56,484
Northumberland	0	0	7,900	1,105	183	0	3,173	1,467	406	14,234
Perry	0	0	1,134	0	0	0	2,002	711	648	4,495
Philadelphia	25,891	223,200	302,788	97,172	42,748	3,517	27,012	17,894	19,630	759,850
Pike	0	0	2,830	0	0	0	1,654	1,003	150	5,636
Potter	0	0	3,960	0	26	0	828	322	310	5,446
Schuylkill	7,209	6,506	7,336	403	0	0	5,951	4,021	857	32,283
Snyder	1,328	899	2,264	0	0	0	609	223	0	5,323
Somerset	0	0	5,092	484	0	0	1,374	715	1,136	8,800
Sullivan	0	0	1,126	0	0	0	402	94	0	1,622
Susquehanna	0	0	2,254	0	0	0	394	370	471	3,490
Tioga	0	0	4,527	0	0	0	1,109	530	1,425	7,591
Union	0	0	1,699	1,129	0	0	403	44	570	3,845
Venango	0	4,215	3,954	860	0	0	3,487	1,669	1,085	15,269
Warren	0	0	1,129	0	0	0	1,975	632	753	4,489
Washington	0	0	6,251	1,791	54	0	5,485	3,236	1,584	18,402
Wayne	1,970	2,660	2,819	386	0	0	1,231	288	438	9,793
Westmoreland	0	0	25,525	8,295	306	0	6,675	3,390	4,433	48,624
Wyoming	0	0	1,703	0	0	0	873	383	0	2,959
York	0	0	23,831	804	692	35	6,958	4,664	6,037	43,021
Total PA	64,065	339,883	1,006,913	341,924	72,993	6,122	407,873	227,311	115,771	2,582,855

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.
2. Assault includes simple and aggravated assault.

SOURCE: Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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Table 9

ESTIMATED MONETARY VICTIM COST OF VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES, BY CRIME CATEGORY, AGE OF VICTIM AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault[2]		Child abuse	Total
	Less than 18	18 and over	Less than 18	18 and over	Less than 18	18 and over	Less than 18	18 and over		
Adams	$0	$0	$484	$40	$9	$0	$368	$156	$100	$1,156
Allegheny	5,039	26,194	9,354	2,916	2,895	365	11,827	6,026	1,108	65,724
Armstrong	0	0	380	94	0	0	331	114	52	971
Beaver	0	0	233	60	31	10	405	334	184	1,257
Bedford	0	0	287	30	0	0	249	159	67	793
Berks	0	0	2,847	228	810	100	1,913	1,118	333	7,350
Blair	0	0	459	0	93	0	2,190	945	364	4,052
Bradford	0	0	172	0	10	0	410	232	125	948
Bucks	0	0	2,907	1,394	309	35	1,205	803	392	7,044
Butler	1,105	851	534	20	9	0	823	297	405	4,044
Cambria	0	0	947	276	29	0	536	264	210	2,262
Cameron	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	43	17	157
Carbon	0	0	155	71	9	0	629	370	64	1,298
Centre	0	0	789	235	38	0	884	632	68	2,645
Chester	507	1,365	1,072	203	150	12	3,546	1,810	280	8,945
Clarion	0	1,119	84	0	0	0	175	73	0	1,450
Clearfield	696	537	621	7	0	0	531	402	87	2,881
Clinton	0	0	252	85	0	0	225	108	69	739
Columbia	0	0	118	12	0	7	224	155	49	565
Crawford	0	0	381	24	10	0	643	327	157	1,541
Cumberland	369	1,804	1,071	319	96	7	524	419	154	4,762
Dauphin	209	1,644	3,801	1,662	877	32	1,827	1,465	333	11,850
Delaware	1,288	4,989	2,835	567	1,213	0	3,880	2,669	294	17,735
Elk	0	0	262	0	0	0	479	160	139	1,039
Erie	0	0	3,968	1,340	727	0	3,109	2,063	728	11,935
Fayette	0	1,388	950	74	28	0	1,052	399	172	4,063
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	52	0	83
Franklin	0	0	528	0	57	17	2,090	735	18	3,445
Fulton	728	561	340	0	9	0	176	47	0	1,862
Greene	0	0	360	19	10	0	366	98	38	891
Huntingdon	0	0	293	10	0	0	369	209	68	950
Indiana	0	0	388	48	19	0	1,050	465	72	2,042
Jefferson	0	0	209	0	0	0	126	96	139	570
Juniata	0	0	43	0	0	0	101	20	18	181
Lackawanna	600	163	359	59	7	10	200	152	187	1,738
Lancaster	786	2,421	1,573	231	592	36	3,841	1,978	276	11,733
Lawrence	0	0	462	0	85	0	1,327	776	34	2,685
Lebanon	0	0	280	93	47	0	597	326	102	1,445
Lehigh	395	1,289	2,337	319	543	46	2,188	1,081	328	8,526
Luzerne	0	0	1,506	137	71	0	868	654	257	3,493
Lycoming	0	0	381	30	93	13	995	467	333	2,312
McKean	0	0	419	10	0	0	273	113	87	902
Mercer	0	0	441	0	46	10	1,012	293	99	1,901
Mifflin	0	0	210	0	0	0	180	29	34	453
Monroe	0	0	516	50	38	21	766	446	18	1,854
Montgomery	356	2,610	3,074	1,032	267	70	2,846	1,936	314	12,504
Montour	0	0	45	0	0	0	117	47	19	227
Northhampton	0	0	2,233	659	169	47	1,385	814	310	5,616
Northumberland	0	0	558	38	63	0	695	311	51	1,715
Perry	0	0	85	0	0	0	418	145	69	716
Philadelphia	12,823	109,106	30,658	6,321	14,964	1,231	4,422	3,059	2,940	185,524
Pike	0	0	208	0	0	0	346	205	17	776
Potter	0	0	288	0	9	0	179	68	34	578
Schuylkill	2,579	2,849	518	14	0	0	1,304	853	101	8,018
Snyder	471	363	167	0	0	0	135	48	0	1,183
Somerset	0	0	372	17	0	0	297	150	120	955
Sullivan	0	0	77	0	0	0	81	18	0	176
Susquehanna	0	0	156	0	0	0	83	75	48	362
Tioga	0	0	331	0	0	0	242	112	171	857
Union	0	0	126	41	0	0	91	10	69	336
Venango	0	1,804	283	30	0	0	799	369	116	3,401
Warren	0	0	81	0	0	0	450	139	83	753
Washington	0	0	482	68	20	0	1,337	762	180	2,849
Wayne	684	1,054	197	13	0	0	263	60	50	2,320
Westmoreland	0	0	2,224	436	93	0	900	478	496	4,626
Wyoming	0	0	130	0	0	0	223	94	0	447
York	0	0	1,805	30	246	12	1,696	1,096	691	5,576
Total PA	28,634	161,909	89,704	19,388	24,793	2,081	407,873	40,428	13,935	453,790

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.
2. Assault includes simple and aggravated assault.

SOURCE: Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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Table 10

ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF VIOLENT CRIME COMMITTED AGAINST JUVENILES,
BY COST ELEMENT AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Medical care costs	Future earnings losses	Public program costs	Property damages and losses	Quality of life losses	Total
Adams	$1,407	$745	$185	$72	$23,190	$25,599
Allegheny	20,694	57,648	3,985	1,120	405,650	489,097
Armstrong	1,143	636	157	55	18,246	20,237
Beaver	1,235	987	346	21	21,500	24,089
Bedford	857	453	114	44	13,804	15,273
Berks	6,567	10,741	1,612	309	134,532	153,761
Blair	2,369	2,321	462	143	34,902	40,196
Bradford	799	690	166	33	12,101	13,789
Bucks	5,017	12,947	717	141	106,417	125,239
Butler	2,960	5,911	893	94	52,221	62,079
Cambria	2,288	1,633	341	31	42,644	46,937
Cameron	114	100	24	1	1,552	1,790
Carbon	704	633	117	36	11,278	12,769
Centre	1,794	1,347	160	135	31,537	34,974
Chester	3,219	13,022	498	250	63,828	80,817
Clarion	318	220	49	14	4,865	5,466
Clearfield	1,823	2,364	260	90	31,351	35,889
Clinton	718	1,874	86	36	13,903	16,618
Columbia	612	382	127	20	9,759	10,900
Crawford	1,551	995	267	66	23,730	26,608
Cumberland	2,090	3,561	242	48	38,912	44,852
Dauphin	6,898	12,530	807	315	130,086	150,636
Delaware	5,652	24,434	1,090	432	130,254	161,862
Elk	926	653	106	38	14,470	16,193
Erie	8,054	7,603	1,140	320	154,469	171,586
Fayette	2,786	1,655	425	164	44,457	49,486
Forest	78	43	19	1	1,177	1,318
Franklin	1,762	1,873	190	127	25,496	29,448
Fulton	668	1,769	46	51	13,460	15,994
Greene	929	728	140	56	14,948	16,800
Huntingdon	839	536	96	44	13,530	15,046
Indiana	1,422	1,266	231	74	21,742	24,735
Jefferson	718	360	123	30	11,250	12,481
Juniata	293	145	57	7	4,000	4,503
Lackawanna	1,400	5,694	326	11	32,034	39,465
Lancaster	5,168	10,290	872	572	94,539	111,440
Lawrence	1,506	1,372	190	127	23,481	26,676
Lebanon	1,383	4,127	373	77	27,109	33,068
Lehigh	5,130	9,292	892	216	98,403	113,932
Luzerne	3,811	3,310	826	59	75,373	83,379
Lycoming	2,000	1,556	429	112	29,728	33,825
McKean	1,086	687	171	59	17,775	19,779
Mercer	1,628	2,860	259	98	29,628	34,474
Mifflin	678	376	95	31	10,784	11,964
Monroe	1,701	1,141	293	100	25,698	28,933
Montgomery	5,339	9,279	778	146	108,654	124,197
Montour	189	228	51	7	2,996	3,472
Northhampton	4,338	4,216	577	98	84,766	93,995
Northumberland	1,734	1,210	352	118	28,848	32,261
Perry	615	413	103	18	8,398	9,547
Philadelphia	59,879	154,322	13,014	4,771	1,059,828	1,291,813
Pike	586	389	64	34	9,178	10,252
Potter	718	368	72	46	11,918	13,122
Schuylkill	1,832	5,769	323	89	36,759	44,771
Snyder	608	1,675	81	25	11,842	14,231
Somerset	1,260	3,227	180	57	24,373	29,097
Sullivan	207	135	37	12	3,534	3,926
Susquehanna	726	323	137	23	11,852	13,061
Tioga	1,258	2,034	250	49	21,757	25,348
Union	437	264	78	18	6,893	7,690
Venango	1,008	971	155	49	16,963	19,146
Warren	546	559	119	18	8,675	9,918
Washington	1,853	1,666	302	91	28,296	32,208
Wayne	764	1,812	149	31	14,709	17,465
Westmoreland	5,056	3,687	775	73	86,935	96,525
Wyoming	359	354	50	19	6,108	6,890
York	5,291	6,992	754	357	90,505	103,899
Total PA	209,396	413,404	38,410	12,027	3,823,598	4,496,834

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.

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Table 11 shows the same total victim cost estimates distributed by crime categories and counties. Statewide, the estimated cost of the murder of juveniles totalled $459 million (10 percent of the total victim cost of violent crimes committed against juveniles); rape $2.2 billion (51 percent); robbery $77 million (2 percent); assault $432 million (9 percent); and child abuse $1.2 billion (28 percent). For child abuse, sexual abuse is estimated to have cost victims $753 million (60 percent of the total child abuse victim cost); physical abuse $448 million (36 percent); mental abuse $16 million (1 percent); and serious physical neglect $34 million (3 percent).

Table 12 shows the estimated total monetary costs for the victims of violent crimes committed against juveniles, by crime category and county. In 1993, the total monetary cost of violent crimes against juvenile victims in the Commonwealth is estimated to have been about $673 million (15 percent of total victim costs including quality of life losses).

A comparison of tables 7 and 10 shows that the estimated total victim cost of violent crimes committed against juveniles in Pennsylvania exceeded the estimated total victim cost of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Pennsylvania in 1993 by nearly $2 billion (73 percent). For juveniles as the victims of violent crimes, estimated medical care costs were $114 million (120 percent) greater than those for juveniles as the perpetrators of violent crimes; future earnings losses $80 million (24 percent) greater; public program costs $25 million (186 percent) greater; property damages and losses $1 million (7 percent) greater; and quality of life losses $1.7 billion (80 percent) greater. The difference in the estimated total victim costs for juvenile victims and perpetrators of violence is attributable in part to the slightly higher incidence of violent crimes against juveniles by both juveniles and adults. But more importantly, the cost difference is caused by the types of violent crimes committed against juveniles versus those committed by juveniles. Juveniles are more often the victims than the perpetrators of murder, rape and child abuse--all violent crimes with high medical care costs, future earnings losses, and quality of life losses.

Table 13 shows the estimated total victim cost of violent crimes committed in Pennsylvania in 1993, by crime category, percentage of costs for perpetrators and victims less than 18, and county. Of the $11.6 billion total victim cost of violent crime in the Commonwealth, $2.6 billion (22.2 percent) was attributable to juveniles as perpetrators, and $4.5 billion (38.7 percent) to juveniles as victims. In contrast, recall (from table 3) that about 25 percent of the total number of violent crimes in the Commonwealth were attributable to juveniles as perpetrators, and 25 percent to juveniles

Table 11

ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST JUVENILES, BY CRIME CATEGORY AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault[2]	Child abuse				Total
					Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Mental abuse	Serious physical neglect	
Adams	$0	$15,338	$27	$1,812	$6,706	$1,407	$309	$0	$25,599
Allegheny	70,593	222,694	9,376	82,503	54,626	44,881	745	3,679	489,097
Armstrong	0	11,543	0	1,541	6,025	915	0	213	20,237
Beaver	0	6,178	108	3,164	10,121	3,881	209	428	24,089
Bedford	0	8,959	0	1,238	4,068	1,008	0	0	15,273
Berks	8,461	76,130	2,774	14,533	29,660	17,494	3,646	1,063	153,761
Blair	0	14,095	280	10,444	10,801	4,050	312	213	40,196
Bradford	0	5,136	28	1,842	4,434	2,348	0	0	13,789
Bucks	17,185	74,381	1,041	8,877	14,097	8,597	419	641	125,239
Butler	8,459	16,638	28	3,682	17,659	14,880	311	423	62,079
Cambria	0	26,628	105	4,547	12,269	3,073	208	107	46,937
Cameron	0	0	0	449	1,240	102	0	0	1,790
Carbon	0	5,099	27	3,222	3,518	799	103	0	12,769
Centre	0	24,337	113	3,976	5,835	713	0	0	34,974
Chester	18,909	30,911	413	13,686	13,331	3,354	0	213	80,817
Clarion	0	2,564	0	824	1,771	203	104	0	5,466
Clearfield	3,965	19,210	0	2,565	7,608	1,918	623	0	35,889
Clinton	4,048	7,692	0	1,055	3,011	811	0	0	16,618
Columbia	0	3,829	0	1,104	4,755	1,004	103	106	10,900
Crawford	0	11,545	28	2,983	10,105	1,628	105	214	26,608
Cumberland	4,176	26,907	327	3,938	7,777	1,302	317	108	44,852
Dauphin	12,840	93,355	2,938	13,305	18,966	9,019	106	108	150,636
Delaware	35,416	70,452	3,989	27,529	12,725	10,474	315	962	161,862
Elk	0	7,713	0	2,087	6,393	0	0	0	16,193
Erie	0	105,033	2,535	24,262	31,753	6,728	419	856	171,586
Fayette	0	29,449	84	5,154	10,618	3,432	0	749	49,486
Forest	0	0	0	165	1,054	99	0	0	1,318
Franklin	0	15,438	169	9,720	3,203	917	0	0	29,448
Fulton	4,029	10,266	28	827	532	101	104	107	15,994
Greene	0	10,309	29	1,517	3,383	1,348	0	214	16,800
Huntingdon	0	8,972	0	1,746	3,719	608	0	0	15,046
Indiana	0	11,559	57	4,702	6,566	1,431	314	107	24,735
Jefferson	0	6,408	0	599	4,250	1,013	104	107	12,481
Juniata	0	1,284	0	504	2,308	303	105	0	4,503
Lackawanna	11,801	10,230	26	1,684	10,846	4,349	0	528	39,465
Lancaster	12,827	48,662	1,714	16,895	24,569	6,244	104	425	111,440
Lawrence	0	14,102	253	6,263	5,138	812	0	107	26,676
Lebanon	8,165	8,942	141	2,805	7,935	4,661	207	212	33,068
Lehigh	8,618	58,024	1,815	15,900	19,926	8,362	0	1,288	113,932
Luzerne	0	42,960	263	7,310	17,747	13,938	103	1,057	83,379
Lycoming	0	11,544	280	4,594	12,404	4,473	104	426	33,825
McKean	0	12,816	0	1,288	2,833	2,735	0	106	19,779
Mercer	4,097	14,054	140	4,736	9,520	1,822	0	106	34,474
Mifflin	0	6,410	0	846	3,897	811	0	0	11,964
Monroe	0	15,410	113	3,582	6,747	2,441	105	536	28,933
Montgomery	4,646	72,876	846	19,029	20,327	5,942	317	214	124,197
Montour	0	1,288	0	460	888	730	0	106	3,472
Northhampton	0	57,789	573	10,355	21,036	4,030	105	107	93,995
Northumberland	0	17,879	193	3,358	6,345	3,324	0	1,162	32,261
Perry	0	2,566	0	2,119	4,259	604	0	0	9,547
Philadelphia	180,309	685,257	45,236	28,584	131,349	203,907	2,501	14,670	1,291,813
Pike	0	6,404	0	1,751	1,594	503	0	0	10,252
Potter	0	8,961	28	876	2,653	605	0	0	13,122
Schuylkill	12,015	16,603	0	6,297	6,697	2,216	309	634	44,771
Snyder	3,985	5,125	0	644	4,072	405	0	0	14,231
Somerset	7,842	11,524	0	1,454	7,255	707	208	107	29,097
Sullivan	0	2,547	0	426	352	498	103	0	3,926
Susquehanna	0	5,101	0	417	6,336	1,101	0	106	13,061
Tioga	3,958	10,244	0	1,174	6,722	2,826	104	319	25,348
Union	0	3,846	0	426	2,302	1,116	0	0	7,690
Venango	0	8,948	0	3,690	5,291	1,217	0	0	19,146
Warren	0	3,556	0	2,090	4,056	1,216	0	0	9,918
Washington	0	14,147	57	5,805	10,130	1,748	0	321	32,208
Wayne	3,939	6,380	0	1,303	4,226	1,205	412	0	17,465
Westmoreland	0	57,768	324	7,063	22,318	7,776	951	324	96,525
Wyoming	0	3,854	0	924	1,595	516	0	0	6,890
York	8,589	53,934	732	7,363	26,589	5,019	1,143	529	103,899
Total PA	458,872	2,278,804	77,241	431,612	752,843	447,699	15,758	34,008	4,496,834

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.
2. Assault includes simple and aggravated assault.

SOURCE: Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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Table 12

ESTIMATED MONETARY VICTIM COST OF VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST JUVENILES, BY CRIME CATEGORY AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault[2]	Child abuse				Total
					Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Mental abuse	Serious physical neglect	
Adams	$0	$1,096	$9	$389	$616	$237	$62	$0	$2,410
Allegheny	33,256	21,170	3,063	12,516	5,287	7,258	169	727	83,446
Armstrong	0	861	0	351	577	163	0	40	1,991
Beaver	0	528	33	429	904	571	45	81	2,589
Bedford	0	651	0	264	383	172	0	0	1,469
Berks	3,794	6,444	858	2,025	2,551	2,600	764	194	19,229
Blair	0	1,040	98	2,318	1,026	708	65	40	5,294
Bradford	0	389	10	434	428	427	0	0	1,688
Bucks	7,851	6,578	327	1,275	1,266	1,315	90	120	18,822
Butler	3,314	1,208	10	871	1,634	2,681	64	75	9,858
Cambria	0	2,143	30	567	1,064	425	43	20	4,293
Cameron	0	0	0	102	118	18	0	0	238
Carbon	0	351	9	665	313	131	20	0	1,490
Centre	0	1,786	40	935	547	129	0	0	3,436
Chester	8,619	2,426	159	3,753	1,313	680	0	39	16,989
Clarion	0	190	0	185	169	36	22	0	601
Clearfield	1,392	1,406	0	562	717	331	129	0	4,537
Clinton	1,476	571	0	238	287	143	0	0	2,715
Columbia	0	268	0	237	429	169	21	19	1,142
Crawford	0	863	10	680	971	291	22	40	2,879
Cumberland	1,843	2,423	101	555	729	199	70	21	5,940
Dauphin	5,839	8,601	928	1,934	1,797	1,407	23	21	20,550
Delaware	16,748	6,417	1,284	4,106	1,158	1,647	68	180	31,608
Elk	0	592	0	507	624	0	0	0	1,723
Erie	0	8,979	770	3,290	2,837	991	90	161	17,117
Fayette	0	2,151	29	1,114	1,003	592	0	141	5,029
Forest	0	0	0	33	92	16	0	0	141
Franklin	0	1,195	60	2,211	319	165	0	0	3,951
Fulton	1,457	770	10	186	51	18	22	20	2,534
Greene	0	814	11	388	339	261	0	40	1,852
Huntingdon	0	664	0	390	354	107	0	0	1,515
Indiana	0	877	20	1,111	637	261	67	20	2,993
Jefferson	0	474	0	134	404	178	22	20	1,231
Juniata	0	97	0	107	225	52	22	0	503
Lackawanna	4,801	813	8	212	906	598	0	94	7,431
Lancaster	5,110	3,559	626	4,064	2,295	1,148	22	78	16,902
Lawrence	0	1,046	90	1,404	491	143	0	20	3,195
Lebanon	3,021	634	50	632	724	817	43	39	5,959
Lehigh	3,951	5,289	575	2,316	1,853	1,301	0	246	15,530
Luzerne	0	3,409	75	918	1,482	1,912	21	188	8,006
Lycoming	0	862	99	1,053	1,187	796	22	79	4,097
McKean	0	947	0	288	269	479	0	20	2,004
Mercer	1,525	998	49	1,071	867	318	0	19	4,846
Mifflin	0	475	0	190	371	143	0	0	1,180
Monroe	0	1,167	40	810	657	436	22	102	3,235
Montgomery	2,313	6,957	282	3,012	1,892	977	70	40	15,543
Montour	0	101	0	124	87	145	0	19	475
Northhampton	0	5,054	179	1,466	1,879	610	22	20	9,229
Northumberland	0	1,263	67	735	576	566	0	207	3,414
Perry	0	192	0	442	413	103	0	0	1,149
Philadelphia	89,302	69,384	15,835	4,679	13,515	35,543	607	3,120	231,985
Pike	0	470	0	367	152	85	0	0	1,073
Potter	0	653	10	190	249	104	0	0	1,205
Schuylkill	4,298	1,173	0	1,380	608	378	62	113	8,012
Snyder	1,412	377	0	142	386	71	0	0	2,389
Somerset	2,697	841	0	314	685	122	44	20	4,724
Sullivan	0	174	0	86	31	80	20	0	391
Susquehanna	0	353	0	87	567	182	0	19	1,209
Tioga	1,385	749	0	256	633	487	21	59	3,591
Union	0	285	0	96	219	197	0	0	797
Venango	0	639	0	845	484	214	0	0	2,183
Warren	0	182	0	476	370	213	0	0	1,242
Washington	0	1,091	21	1,415	996	328	0	61	3,912
Wayne	1,367	446	0	278	381	202	83	0	2,756
Westmoreland	0	5,032	99	952	2,077	1,156	210	64	9,590
Wyoming	0	293	0	236	153	98	0	0	781
York	3,445	4,084	261	1,795	2,552	925	237	95	13,394
Total PA	210,216	203,015	26,236	77,193	71,178	75,253	3,405	6,739	673,236

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.
2. Assault includes simple and aggravated assault.

SOURCE: Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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Table 13

ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF VIOLENT CRIMES, BY CRIME CATEGORY AND COUNTY, AND PERCENTAGE OF COSTS FOR PERPETRATORS AND VICTIMS UNDER AGE 18, 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(dollars in thousands)

County	Murder			Rape			Robbery		
	Cost	Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Percentage victim less than 18	Cost	Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Percentage victim less than 18	Cost	Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Percentage victim less than 18
Adams	$0	na	na	$21,136	37.6%	72.6%	$209	12.4%	13.1%
Allegheny	442,605	15.2%	15.9%	504,035	29.1	44.2	55,932	17.8	16.8
Armstrong	0	na	na	16,707	46.0	69.1	46	0.0	0.0
Beaver	16,922	0.0	0.0	30,135	12.8	20.5	925	14.5	11.7
Bedford	0	na	na	14,115	34.1	63.5	61	0.0	0.0
Berks	43,451	0.0	19.5	114,729	33.0	66.4	10,895	27.0	25.5
Blair	2,705	0.0	0.0	25,708	24.2	54.8	742	35.6	37.7
Bradford	0	na	na	11,597	19.6	44.3	59	45.0	47.6
Bucks	63,369	0.0	27.1	137,116	42.0	54.2	3,880	28.2	26.8
Butler	14,225	33.3	59.5	23,739	33.3	70.1	199	13.4	14.2
Cambria	15,957	0.0	0.0	51,503	34.0	51.7	831	12.0	12.7
Cameron	0	na	na	1,291	0.0	0.0	0	na	na
Carbon	7,783	0.0	0.0	8,316	52.9	61.3	103	25.2	26.6
Centre	11,429	0.0	0.0	43,706	39.4	55.7	408	26.1	27.6
Chester	64,614	5.9	29.3	64,643	28.8	47.8	3,402	12.4	12.1
Clarion	5,452	50.0	0.0	4,500	25.2	57.0	31	0.0	0.0
Clearfield	6,645	50.0	59.7	21,789	39.9	88.2	46	0.0	0.0
Clinton	15,025	0.0	26.9	14,790	39.0	52.0	46	0.0	0.0
Columbia	0	na	na	6,405	32.2	59.8	61	33.3	0.0
Crawford	8,280	0.0	0.0	16,711	34.4	69.1	246	10.8	11.5
Cumberland	24,909	20.0	16.8	49,888	35.3	53.9	987	33.5	33.1
Dauphin	115,492	3.6	11.1	161,396	43.5	57.8	10,186	28.3	28.8
Delaware	174,455	7.7	20.3	153,275	26.6	46.0	14,537	25.9	27.4
Elk	0	na	na	8,360	40.8	92.3	16	0.0	0.0
Erie	27,099	0.0	0.0	181,075	39.6	58.0	8,198	29.2	30.9
Fayette	10,591	33.3	0.0	37,832	39.9	77.8	869	9.1	9.6
Forest	2,538	0.0	0.0	0	na	na	0	na	na
Franklin	5,452	0.0	0.0	21,899	31.2	70.5	853	24.3	19.8
Fulton	6,758	50.0	59.6	10,911	41.6	94.1	28	94.5	100.0
Greene	0	na	na	14,195	35.5	72.6	252	10.8	11.5
Huntingdon	5,441	0.0	0.0	10,263	41.4	87.4	15	0.0	0.0
Indiana	11,369	0.0	0.0	16,729	38.3	69.1	260	20.6	21.8
Jefferson	5,430	0.0	0.0	8,989	31.5	71.3	15	0.0	0.0
Juniata	2,585	0.0	0.0	1,284	44.2	100.0	0	na	na
Lackawanna	15,059	12.5	78.4	27,861	20.6	36.7	273	21.6	9.6
Lancaster	47,845	15.4	26.8	86,131	32.2	56.5	5,493	31.3	31.2
Lawrence	13,616	0.0	0.0	22,492	27.7	62.7	1,339	17.9	18.9
Lebanon	33,098	0.0	24.7	18,615	35.4	48.0	747	17.8	18.9
Lehigh	37,122	10.0	23.2	105,130	29.7	55.2	6,102	30.5	29.7
Luzerne	13,011	0.0	0.0	82,367	26.5	52.2	1,583	15.7	16.6
Lycoming	11,103	0.0	0.0	20,582	28.8	56.1	1,053	28.7	26.6
McKean	5,453	0.0	0.0	14,107	42.1	90.9	46	0.0	0.0
Mercer	9,660	0.0	42.4	20,502	30.3	68.6	693	23.2	20.1
Mifflin	2,729	0.0	0.0	8,346	33.9	76.8	46	0.0	0.0
Monroe	8,190	0.0	0.0	27,033	30.2	57.0	750	21.9	15.0
Montgomery	39,181	15.4	11.9	148,698	32.7	49.0	6,938	14.5	12.2
Montour	0	na	na	3,232	17.6	39.8	0	na	na
Northhampton	7,026	0.0	0.0	84,947	44.0	68.0	2,468	28.0	23.2
Northumberland	10,836	0.0	0.0	25,611	35.2	69.8	315	58.0	61.4
Perry	0	na	na	5,144	22.0	49.9	0	na	na
Philadelphia	1,734,736	14.4	10.4	1,220,274	32.8	56.2	175,899	26.3	25.7
Pike	2,574	0.0	0.0	7,693	36.8	83.2	0	na	na
Potter	2,657	0.0	0.0	10,250	38.6	87.4	43	60.9	64.5
Schuylkill	22,858	60.0	52.6	19,824	39.0	83.7	198	0.0	0.0
Snyder	6,680	33.3	59.6	5,770	39.2	88.8	46	0.0	0.0
Somerset	13,136	0.0	59.7	15,392	36.2	74.9	139	0.0	0.0
Sullivan	5,105	0.0	0.0	2,547	44.2	100.0	15	0.0	0.0
Susquehanna	0	na	na	5,745	39.2	88.8	30	0.0	0.0
Tioga	9,307	0.0	42.5	16,047	28.2	63.8	15	0.0	0.0
Union	2,744	0.0	0.0	8,363	33.8	46.0	46	0.0	0.0
Venango	8,429	50.0	0.0	16,688	28.8	53.6	185	0.0	0.0
Warren	0	na	na	5,136	22.0	49.8	46	0.0	0.0
Washington	11,653	0.0	0.0	25,790	31.2	54.9	1,305	4.2	4.4
Wayne	9,260	50.0	42.5	8,312	38.6	76.8	45	0.0	0.0
Westmoreland	23,280	0.0	0.0	92,131	36.7	62.7	2,229	13.7	14.5
Wyoming	3,065	0.0	0.0	7,089	24.0	54.4	31	0.0	0.0
York	76,050	0.0	11.3	83,664	29.4	64.5	3,697	19.7	19.8
Total PA	3,296,045	12.3	13.9	4,060,278	33.2	56.1	326,156	24.3	23.7

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Table 13
ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF VIOLENT CRIMES--(Continued)

County	Assault[1] Cost	Assault[1] Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Assault[1] Percentage victim less than 18	Child abuse Cost	Child abuse Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Total Cost	Total Percentage perpetrator less than 18	Total Percentage victim less than 18
Adams	$15,041	16.4%	12.0%	$8,422	8.1%	$44,807	25.3%	57.1%
Allegheny	452,983	25.6	18.2	103,931	2.5	1,559,486	22.3	31.4
Armstrong	12,311	16.0	12.5	7,153	4.7	36,219	28.0	55.9
Beaver	32,041	16.7	9.9	14,639	15.2	94,662	11.7	25.4
Bedford	9,899	19.6	12.5	5,076	8.3	29,152	25.3	52.4
Berks	84,968	25.2	17.1	51,863	4.4	305,907	21.3	50.3
Blair	45,939	31.0	22.7	15,377	12.8	90,470	26.3	44.4
Bradford	13,965	19.8	13.2	6,783	16.4	32,403	18.7	42.6
Bucks	83,955	16.4	10.6	23,754	4.4	312,074	24.3	40.1
Butler	28,960	16.5	12.7	33,272	14.8	100,394	20.4	61.8
Cambria	30,330	20.8	15.0	15,657	8.1	114,279	22.8	41.1
Cameron	1,717	36.2	26.1	1,342	21.3	4,349	18.1	41.2
Carbon	16,908	28.9	19.1	4,420	6.1	37,530	26.4	34.0
Centre	27,888	23.5	14.3	6,548	2.7	89,979	27.2	38.9
Chester	85,162	23.3	16.1	16,898	5.2	234,719	19.2	34.4
Clarion	8,269	13.5	10.0	2,078	0.0	20,329	24.5	26.9
Clearfield	21,714	19.9	11.8	10,149	4.4	60,343	28.3	59.5
Clinton	7,687	19.4	13.7	3,822	7.8	41,371	19.0	40.2
Columbia	10,027	17.8	11.0	5,968	10.6	22,460	19.3	48.5
Crawford	18,788	22.9	15.9	12,052	12.4	56,077	20.5	47.4
Cumberland	33,980	19.3	11.6	9,504	4.6	119,268	25.9	37.6
Dauphin	72,906	30.5	18.2	28,199	2.8	388,179	26.3	38.8
Delaware	136,262	31.7	20.2	24,476	2.3	503,004	20.6	32.2
Elk	8,868	29.9	23.5	6,393	19.0	23,637	31.7	68.5
Erie	93,065	40.3	26.1	39,756	6.0	349,193	34.0	49.1
Fayette	34,179	19.8	15.1	14,799	5.4	98,270	27.4	50.4
Forest	1,340	31.6	12.3	1,153	0.0	5,031	8.4	26.2
Franklin	40,679	30.8	23.9	4,120	0.8	73,004	27.0	40.3
Fulton	4,912	20.3	16.8	844	0.0	23,454	38.1	68.2
Greene	10,815	16.9	14.0	4,945	4.0	30,207	23.8	55.6
Huntingdon	11,727	22.3	14.9	4,327	8.5	31,774	23.6	47.4
Indiana	26,210	24.7	17.9	8,417	4.5	62,985	21.5	39.3
Jefferson	7,701	13.1	7.8	5,474	24.0	27,610	18.3	45.2
Juniata	3,502	16.4	14.4	2,716	12.3	10,086	12.9	44.6
Lackawanna	26,841	10.2	6.3	15,724	15.0	85,758	14.3	46.0
Lancaster	92,922	26.4	18.2	31,342	3.8	263,733	24.2	42.3
Lawrence	26,545	35.8	23.6	6,057	2.0	70,050	23.2	38.1
Lebanon	19,873	20.9	14.1	13,016	7.0	85,349	13.7	38.7
Lehigh	77,555	28.5	20.5	29,576	4.6	255,484	24.2	44.6
Luzerne	60,080	19.8	12.2	32,846	6.5	189,886	19.1	43.9
Lycoming	24,813	26.0	18.5	17,406	18.0	74,957	20.6	45.1
McKean	8,691	20.0	14.8	5,674	7.7	33,971	24.5	58.2
Mercer	26,864	21.7	17.6	11,447	7.2	69,166	19.0	49.8
Mifflin	6,746	13.8	12.5	4,708	7.7	22,576	18.1	53.0
Monroe	24,750	21.9	14.5	9,828	1.0	70,551	19.7	41.0
Montgomery	129,722	22.9	14.7	26,799	3.2	351,338	25.1	35.3
Montour	3,115	19.8	14.8	1,724	10.1	8,070	16.3	43.0
Northhampton	51,767	29.5	20.0	25,278	5.5	171,486	32.9	54.8
Northumberland	20,060	23.1	16.7	10,831	2.9	67,652	21.0	47.7
Perry	9,711	27.9	21.8	4,863	14.4	19,718	22.8	48.4
Philadelphia	256,453	17.5	11.1	352,427	2.6	3,739,789	20.3	34.5
Pike	9,910	26.8	17.7	2,097	2.7	22,274	25.3	46.0
Potter	4,455	25.8	19.7	3,258	5.7	20,662	26.4	63.5
Schuylkill	41,348	24.1	15.2	9,857	2.7	94,085	34.3	47.6
Snyder	6,176	13.5	10.4	4,477	0.0	23,149	23.0	61.5
Somerset	14,032	14.9	10.4	8,277	12.9	50,976	17.3	57.1
Sullivan	2,284	21.7	18.6	952	0.0	10,904	14.9	36.0
Susquehanna	6,080	12.6	6.9	7,543	13.5	19,397	18.0	67.3
Tioga	8,818	18.6	13.3	9,972	18.8	44,160	17.2	57.4
Union	4,612	9.7	9.2	3,418	14.8	19,183	20.0	40.1
Venango	16,819	30.7	21.9	6,508	7.1	48,629	31.4	39.4
Warren	8,557	30.5	24.4	5,272	16.8	19,010	23.6	52.2
Washington	47,348	18.4	12.3	12,199	8.6	98,294	18.7	32.8
Wayne	8,291	18.3	15.7	5,843	4.5	31,752	30.8	55.0
Westmoreland	67,709	14.9	10.4	31,370	9.1	216,718	22.4	44.5
Wyoming	7,006	17.9	13.2	2,112	0.0	19,303	15.3	35.7
York	63,506	18.3	11.6	33,280	14.0	260,197	16.5	39.9
Total PA	2,678,153	23.7	16.1	1,250,306	4.5	11,610,938	22.2	38.7

1. Assault includes simple and aggravated assault.
na. Not applicable.

SOURCE: Estimation made by National Public Services Research Institute.

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as victims. The relationship between the number and the victim cost of violent crimes by juveniles as perpetrators and victims was explained in the discussion of tables 7 and 10 above.

Appendix tables 4 through 8 show estimated total victim costs related to each of the individual violent FBI index crimes--murder, rape, robbery, assault--and child abuse in Pennsylvania in 1993, by cost element and county.

PERPETRATOR COSTS

Perpetrator costs are incurred as juveniles are arrested for violent crimes, and authorities make dispositions of the arrest cases through the juvenile justice system of Pennsylvania. As juvenile cases move through this system, elements of perpetrator cost are added.

Elements of Perpetrator Costs

The major elements of perpetrator costs are:

Probation costs. Include administrative costs, support costs, probation officer salaries and fringe benefits, utility costs and rental costs. Also include costs of services provided to juveniles by probation officers: intake, in-home detention, intensive probation services, aftercare and traditional probation services.

Detention costs. Include staff costs and the costs connected with operating detention facilities, including medical and food services.[39]

Residential treatment program costs. Include the costs of public and privately-operated institutional, community and wilderness programs. Types of programs include: 24-hour out-of-home residential rehabilitation programs, which provide individual and group counseling. These institutional and wilderness programs can include GED preparation and/or vocational training. Community programs (including group homes,

[39]Does not include the cost of education in detention. Special education services are provided for all juveniles in detention. No data are maintained on the percentage of juveniles who enter detention and do not require special education services.

foster care and supervised independent living use community resources) which provide education and counseling services, often within the community. Specialized residential programs address the needs of juveniles with drug and alcohol problems, mental health problems and mental retardation; other special units focus on female offenders and sex offenders. These specialized programs can operate within institutional and community settings. Secure units, which serve those violent juveniles and repeat offenders who are at risk to abscond, are located within institutions in most cases.

Alternatives to placement include day treatment, electronic monitoring, outpatient counseling, and purchased intensive probation services.

Incarceration costs. Include incarceration of juveniles in adult correctional facilities. Used only for the most severe cases.

Average Juvenile Perpetrator Costs

Table 14 shows estimates for the various elements of average costs, related to the perpetrators of juvenile violent crimes in Pennsylvania in 1993. Average probation costs for cases referred to the juvenile justice system are relatively low, even though this cost element includes both administrative charges and probation services provided to juveniles. Average detention costs for juvenile detention facility admissions are low since 25 percent of the population have been accused of violent crimes.

The two major elements of average juvenile perpetrator cost are related to juveniles placed in treatment programs, and juveniles incarcerated in adult correctional facilities (prisons). Appendix tables 9A through 9C show actual total placements, and estimated average and total costs, for the three types of juvenile treatment programs used in Pennsylvania: private residential and community programs, and State residential programs. These tables include details for individual residential facilities. The estimated cost of treatment in juvenile treatment programs varies significantly by type of program: estimated average costs in State residential treatment programs are nearly 50 percent higher than those in private residential and community treatment programs. Moreover, the estimated average costs of treatment in juvenile treatment programs of all types is more than twice as high as the estimated average cost of incarceration in adult prisons.

Table 14

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PERPETRATOR COSTS, BY COST ELEMENT, 1993

Cost element	Unit	Unit cost
Probation costs	Referral	$1,635
Detention costs	Admission	2,495
Juvenile treatment program costs:[1]		
Private residential programs	Placement	33,107
State residential programs	Placement	49,234
Private community programs	Placement	33,870
Average costs	Placement	37,368
Alternate juvenile treatment program costs:		
Private community	Placement	
Adult incarceration costs:		
State prisons	Placement	20,075
County prisons	Placement	16,060

1. See appendix tables 11A through 11C for breakdown of programs by three types. Wilderness program and specialized programs are included in these three program types.

SOURCE: Probation costs - data provided by Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. See appendix A for methodology. Detention costs - data provided by Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. General Assembly Reports for Fiscal 1991-92 and 1992-93. See appendix A for methodology. Juvenile treatment program costs for private residential programs - data provided by Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. See appendix A for methodology. Alternate juvenile treatment program costs for private community - estimate made by Ron Heinlen, State Association of County Children and Youth Administrators Association. Adult incarceration costs for State prisons - projection of 1986 data contained in A Study of Pennsylvania Juveniles Transferred to Criminal Court in 1986 applied to 1993 statistics.

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Total Juvenile Perpetrator Costs

In 1993, the total perpetrator cost of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Pennsylvania is estimated to have been more than $46 million.

Table 15 shows estimated total perpetrator costs, by cost element, for 1993. These estimates show that juvenile residential placement programs (including alternates to residential placement programs) were by far the largest element of cost, comprising almost 55 percent of estimated total juvenile perpetrator costs for violent crimes. Temporary detentions accounted for 20 percent, and probations 18 percent, of the total cost. Juvenile incarcerations in adult prisons comprised about 6 percent of total perpetrator cost.

PREVENTION COSTS

School Programs

The ten rural and urban school districts surveyed expect to spend a total of about $17,600,000 on violence prevention programs, personnel and hardware during the 1994–95 school year. Since only ten of 501 districts are represented, total expenditures cannot be extrapolated from the survey data.

School–Based Probation. School–based probation programs are now in place in 106 school districts in 36 counties. Approximately 3,500 juveniles are on school–based probation each year.[40] Table 16 shows that $1,408,444 in Federal Drug Control and System Improvement funds were disbursed to school–based probation programs in 28 counties by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency in calendar year 1993.[41] Local governmental units must come up with matching funds in order to receive this grant money. The amount of the matching requirement for the first year of a program is 25 percent of the federal

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[40]Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, "School–Based Probation Funding Initiative," September 1994.

[41]Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, Current Efforts and Future Challenges: The 1993 Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, 1994, pp. 19–28.

Table 15

ESTIMATED TOTAL PERPETRATOR COST, BY COST ELEMENT, 1993

Cost element	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost	Percentage of total
Probation costs	5,133 referrals	$1,635	$8,392,455	18.1%
Detention costs	3,708 admissions	2,495	9,251,460	20.0
Juvenile treatment program costs:				
Private residential programs	396 placements	33,107	13,110,480	
State residential programs[1]	174 placements	49,234	8,566,770	
Private community programs	108 placements	33,870	3,657,925	
Total	678 placements	37,368	25,335,175	54.8
Alternate juvenile treatment program costs:				
Private community			500,000	1.1
Adult incarceration costs:				
State prisons	56 placements	20,075	1,124,200	
County prisons	102 placements	16,060	1,638,120	
Total			2,762,320	6.0
Grand total			46,241,410	100.0

1. Total cost does not include approximately $592,000 for educational services over and above those provided to residents in their own school districts. Data provided by Pennsylvania Department of Education, Bureau of Correctional Education.

SOURCE: Probation costs - data provided by Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. See appendix A for methodology. Detention costs - data provided by Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. General Assembly Reports for Fiscal 1991-92 and 1992-93. See appendix A for methodology. Juvenile treatment program costs for private residential programs - data provided by Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. See appendix A for methodology. Alternate juvenile treatment program costs for private community - estimate made by Ron Heinlen, State Association of County Children and Youth Administrators Association. Adult incarceration costs for State prisons - projection of 1986 data contained in A Study of Pennsylvania Juveniles Transferred to Criminal Court in 1986 applied to 1993 statistics.

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Table 16

PREVENTION COSTS: SCHOOL-BASED PROBATION, 1993

County	Grants awarded
Adams	$26,250
Allegheny	78,975
Armstrong	0
Beaver	25,439
Bedford	0
Berks	59,708
Blair	0
Bradford	0
Bucks	0
Butler	0
Cambria	45,935
Cameron	0
Carbon	23,881
Centre	0
Chester	24,233
Clarion	0
Clearfield	0
Clinton	0
Columbia	0
Crawford	0
Cumberland	0
Dauphin	103,780
Delaware	72,966
Elk	0
Erie	0
Fayette	0
Forest	0
Franklin	0
Fulton	0
Greene	0
Huntingdon	0
Indiana	21,485
Jefferson	21,456
Juniata	0
Lackawanna	0
Lancaster	0
Lawrence	0
Lebanon	26,917
Lehigh	128,813
Luzerne	35,100
Lycoming	23,553
McKean	27,953
Mercer	0
Mifflin	0
Monroe	54,735
Montgomery	124,726
Montour	0
Northampton	0
Northumberland	20,770
Perry	0
Philadelphia	182,966
Pike	61,470
Potter	0
Schuylkill	0
Snyder	0
Somerset	39,171
Sullivan	0
Susquehanna	0
Tioga	0
Union	20,250
Venango	26,276
Warren	32,719
Washington	0
Wayne	21,611
Westmoreland	0
Wyoming	27,426
York	49,880
Total	1,408,444

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, Current Efforts and Future Challenges: The Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, 1994, pp. 19-28.

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grant amount. In the second year the matching requirement is 50 percent of the federal grant amount; in the third year the requirement is 75 percent. After the third year the program can no longer receive federal funds.[42]

Community and Statewide Programs

Communities That Care. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency obtained $265,591 in Federal grant money under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and distributed it to eight counties in 1994 for the planning process involved in setting up a Communities That Care program. No matching funds were required for counties to receive this money. The allocation of funds is shown by county in table 17.

Family Centers. The Pennsylvania Department of Education provides grants of up to $250,000 for new Family Centers and up to $54,000 to upgrade current Family Centers for Child Development to the Family Centers model.[43] A total of $8,848,459 was allocated to 48 Family Centers in 30 counties in fiscal year 1994–95. Allocations for Family Centers is shown by county in table 17.

Love 'em With a Checkup. The 1994–95 fiscal year budget for the Love 'em With a Checkup campaign is $1,397,000. $1.2 million of this amount is from the Department of Health's Federal Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, $50,000 is from Department of Education funds and $147,000 is from Department of Public Welfare funds.[44]

Babies First. Eighteen health care providers and five county or municipal health departments in 16 counties were awarded Babies First grants out of the Pennsylvania's Federal Maternal and Child Health Block Grant in 1994. The grant money will be disbursed to the health care providers during the 1994–95, 1995–96, and 1996–97 fiscal years. These grants total $7,892,559 for the three fiscal years.[45] The total for 1994–95 is $3,938,137 as shown in table 17.

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[42]Ibid., 15.

[43]Ibid., 18.

[44]Interview with Judith Gallagher, Director, Bureau of Maternal and Child Preventive Health, Pennsylvania Department of Health, December 9, 1994.

[45]Pennsylvania Department of Health, "Babies First Initiative," list of contractors and funding, 1994.

Table 17

PREVENTION COSTS: COMMUNITIES THAT CARE, FAMILY CENTERS, BABIES FIRST AND VIOLENCE-PREVENTION MINI-GRANTS, 1994

County	Communities That Care (1994)	Family Centers (fiscal year 1994-95) Number of family centers	Family Centers (fiscal year 1994-95) Amount of grants	Babies First (1994) Number of grants	Babies First (1994) Amount of grants	Violence prevention Mini-Grants (1994) Number of grants	Violence prevention Mini-Grants (1994) Amount of grants	Total
Adam	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	$0
Allegheny	38,765	10	1,564,000	3	886,729	8	79,894	2,569,388
Armstrong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedford	0	1	146,000	0	0	0	0	146,000
Berks	0	1	146,000	1	83,334	0	0	229,334
Blair	20,078	1	219,699	1	83,332	0	0	323,109
Bradford	0	1	161,043	0	0	0	0	161,043
Bucks	0	1	241,605	0	0	0	0	241,605
Butler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambria	32,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,360
Cameron	0	1	144,557	0	0	0	0	144,557
Carbon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chester	0	1	205,644	1	82,650	0	0	288,294
Clarion	0	1	146,000	0	0	0	0	146,000
Clearfield	0	2	292,000	0	0	0	0	292,000
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	1	210,000	1	76,330	0	0	286,330
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	1	146,811	1	4,259	151,070
Dauphin	28,988	1	250,000	4	275,365	4	32,260	586,613
Delaware	39,550	1	250,000	1	342,738	0	0	632,288
Elk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erie	36,850	1	227,779	2	128,678	0	0	393,307
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	0	1	200,000	0	0	0	0	200,000
Greene	0	1	210,468	0	0	0	0	210,468
Huntingdon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juniata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lackawanna	0	1	213,018	0	0	0	0	213,018
Lancaster	0	2	383,836	1	29,243	2	18,809	431,888
Lawrence	0	1	226,083	0	0	0	0	226,083
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lehigh	0	2	352,869	1	83,330	1	9,794	445,993
Luzerne	29,000	2	292,000	1	356,923	1	9,000	686,923
Lycoming	0	0	0	1	0	1	10,000	10,000
McKean	0	1	209,858	0	0	0	0	209,858
Mercer	40,000	3	583,867	0	0	0	0	623,867
Mifflin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	2	400,000	1	56,241	0	0	456,241
Montour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northampton	0	1	249,958	1	29,708	1	10,000	289,666
Northumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perry	0	1	146,000	0	0	0	0	146,000
Philadelphia	0	3	650,000	2	1,181,800	11	109,427	1,941,227
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter	0	0	0	0	0	1	8,920	8,920
Schuylkill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	1	151,371	0	0	0	0	151,371
Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susquehanna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tioga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venango	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	1	152,819	0	0	0	0	152,819
Westmoreland	0	1	221,985	0	0	0	0	221,985
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
York	0	0	0	1	94,925	2	15,019	109,944
Total PA	265,591	48	8,848,459	23	3,938,137	33	307,382	13,359,569

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education, "Reference Directory: Family Centers Pennsylvania 1994-95" and "1994-95 Family Center Directors;" Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, "Title V - Delinquency Prevention Program Communities That Care: Planning and Coordination Subgrants;" Pennsylvania Department of Health, Office of Drug and Alcohol Programs, "Violence Prevention Mini-Grant Awards;" Pennsylvania Department of Health, "Babies First Initiative."

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Violence Prevention Mini-Grants. A total of 33 grants have been awarded to community groups in 11 counties for a total amount of $307,382 as shown in table 17.

Early Intervention. For children from birth to two years of age: 29 counties obtain funds and provide services individually. The remaining 38 counties have formed 15 county joinders where several counties obtain funds and work together to provide services to all their clients. Expenditures for services in all counties during fiscal year 1993-94 totalled $30,708,702, as shown in table 18.

For children from age three to the age when the school district would allow a child to enter first grade: The Department of Education entered Mutually Agreed Upon Written Arrangements (MAWAs) with 28 intermediate units and six school districts to provide services to children in this category. A total of $50,402,124 was allocated to MAWAs in fiscal year 1993-94.[46]

Community Action Programs. The Department of Community Affairs gave out a total of $14,297,501 in grants to 44 agencies during fiscal year 1993-94[47] as shown in table 19.

TOTAL COSTS

Separate costs for the victims, perpetrators and prevention of juvenile violence were estimated and analyzed above. These costs can now be summarized.

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[46]Pennsylvania Department of Education, Bureau of Special Education, Division of Early Intervention.

[47]Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, "Community Services Block Grant Program" (list of contracts and allocations for fiscal years 1993-94 and 1994-95).

Table 18

PREVENTION COSTS: EARLY INTERVENTION
FISCAL YEAR 1993-94

County	Total children served birth to age 2	Service expenditures	Average caseload per month	Average cost per child
Adams, York	531	$766,281	306	$2,504
Allegheny	883	3,180,809	476	6,682
Armstrong, Indiana	86	100,700	53	1,900
Beaver	121	255,288	65	3,928
Bedford, Somerset	136	428,071	78	5,488
Berks	363	756,877	207	3,656
Blair	163	476,478	59	8,076
Bradford, Sullivan	45	46,438	29	1,601
Bucks	385	997,396	213	4,683
Butler	83	240,476	41	5,865
Cambria	230	392,455	120	3,270
Cameron, Elk, McKean	176	283,890	105	2,704
Carbon, Monroe, Pike	156	547,310	67	8,169
Centre	129	172,097	74	2,326
Chester	356	1,462,795	225	6,501
Clarion	81	165,587	47	3,523
Clearfield, Jefferson	159	246,378	89	2,768
Clinton, Lycoming	181	399,949	121	3,305
Columbia, Montour, Snyder, Union	195	328,411	132	2,488
Crawford	95	200,163	52	3,849
Cumberland, Perry	203	471,730	113	4,175
Dauphin	366	730,424	219	3,335
Delaware	404	1,783,253	276	6,461
Elk - See Cameron	-	-	-	-
Erie	370	983,830	212	4,641
Fayette	86	477,787	46	10,387
Forest, Warren	88	263,600	46	5,730
Franklin, Fulton	96	175,152	55	3,185
Fulton - See Franklin	-	-	-	-
Greene, Washington	169	262,729	70	3,753
Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin	113	266,476	70	3,807
Indiana - See Armstrong	-	-	-	-
Jefferson - See Clearfield	-	-	-	-
Juniata - See Huntington	-	-	-	-
Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Wayne	258	840,554	156	5,388
Lancaster	489	722,029	303	2,383
Lawrence	73	241,136	30	8,038
Lebanon	80	223,464	39	5,730
Lehigh	358	862,246	197	4,377
Luzerne, Wyoming	343	571,817	179	3,195
Lycoming - See Clinton	-	-	-	-
McKean - See Cameron	-	-	-	-
Mercer	52	124,545	31	4,018
Mifflin - See Huntingdon	-	-	-	-
Monroe - See Carbon	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	467	1,692,945	293	5,778
Montour - See Columbia	-	-	-	-
Northampton	176	345,468	98	3,525
Northumberland	117	177,391	73	2,430
Perry - See Cumberland	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	1,726	6,955,323	1,186	5,865
Pike - See Carbon	-	-	-	-
Potter	22	58,816	13	4,524
Schuylkill	165	355,384	96	3,702
Snyder - See Columbia	-	-	-	-
Somerset - See Bedford	-	-	-	-
Sullivan - See Bradford	-	-	-	-
Susquehanna - See Lackawana	-	-	-	-
Tioga	36	92,172	20	4,609
Union - See Columbia	-	-	-	-
Venango	66	113,848	37	3,077
Warren - See Forest	-	-	-	-
Washington - See Greene	-	-	-	-
Wayne - See Lackawana	-	-	-	-
Westmoreland	197	468,734	97	4,832
Wyoming - See Luzerne	-	-	-	-
York - See Adams	-	-	-	-
Total	11,054	$30,708,702	6,514	$4,714

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare; Pennsylvania State Interagency Coordinating Council, Early Intervention in Pennsylvania, Annual Report to the Governor 1993-1994.

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Table 19

PREVENTION COSTS: COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1993-94

County	Allocation
Adams, Franklin	$174,171
Allegheny (2 Agencies)	1,645,643
Armstrong	164,412
Beaver	232,378
Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin	271,698
Berks	300,720
Blair	183,922
Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne, Wyoming	292,527
Bucks	327,280
Butler	164,412
Cambria	218,288
Cameron, Elk, McKean, Potter	164,412
Carbon	164,412
Centre, Clearfield	291,384
Chester	205,158
Clarion, Jefferson	164,412
Clearfield - See Centre	-
Clinton, Lycoming	199,123
Columbia, Montour, Northumberland	219,902
Crawford, Venango	234,860
Cumberland, Dauphin, Perry	395,666
Dauphin - See Cumberland	-
Delaware	399,217
Elk - See Cameron	-
Erie	332,350
Fayette	268,882
Forest, Warren	164,412
Franklin - See Adams	-
Fulton - See Bedford	-
Greene, Washington	313,997
Huntingdon - See Bedford	-
Indiana	164,412
Jefferson - See Clarion	-
Juniata	0
Lackawana	253,967
Lancaster	351,788
Lawrence	164,412
Lebanon	164,412
Lehigh, Northampton	439,771
Luzerne	401,766
Lycoming - See Clinton	-
McKean - See Cameron	-
Mercer	164.412
Mifflin - See Bedford	-
Monroe, Pike	164,412
Montgomery	342,257
Montour - See Columbia	-
Northampton - See Lehigh	-
Northumberland - See Columbia	-
Perry - See Cumberland	-
Philadelphia	2,688,765
Pike - See Monroe	-
Potter - See McKean	-
Schuylkill	187,354
Snyder, Union	164,412
Somerset	164,412
Sullivan - See Bradford	-
Susquehanna - See Bradford	-
Tioga - See Bradford	-
Union - See Snyder	-
Venango - See Crawford	-
Warren - See Forest	-
Washington - See Greene	-
Wayne - See Bradford	-
Westmoreland	407,806
Wyoming - See Bradford	-
York	265,093
Statewide (2 agencies)	314,412
Total PA	14,297,501

SOURCE: Data provided by Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, Bureau of Human Resources.

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The estimated total cost of crimes committed by and against juveniles in Pennsylvania in 1993--including the quality of life lost by victims--was $5.6 billion as follows:

Cost	Urban	Rural	Total
	(dollars in thousands)		
Victim costs:			
Medical care costs	$155,774	$71,812	$227,586
Future earnings losses	496,578	117,174	613,752
Public program costs	30,154	11,824	41,978
Property damages & losses	9,214	4,483	13,697
Quality of life losses	3,280,495	1,234,565	4,515,060
Total victim costs	3,972,215	1,439,858	5,412,073
Perpetrator costs:			
Probation	na	na	8,392
Detention	na	na	9,251
Residential placement	na	na	25,335
Alternative placement	na	na	500
Incarceration	na	na	2,762
Total perpetrator costs	na	na	46,241
Prevention costs:			
School programs	na	na	na
Community and Statewide programs	na	na	108,768
Total prevention costs	na	na	na
Grand total costs	na	na	5,567,082

Alternatively, total victim costs may by expressed as follows:

Cost	Urban	Rural	Total
	(dollars in thousands)		
Violence by juveniles*	$760,850	$154,389	$915,239
Violence against juveniles**	3,211,365	1,285,469	4,496,834
Total victim costs	3,972,215	1,439,858	5,412,073

*Against adults.
**By juveniles and adults.

In this table, victim costs have been adjusted for double counting, by removing the cost of violence by juveniles against other juveniles from "violence by juveniles," since this cost is already in "violence against juveniles."

Total cost--the most inclusive cost measure--is the most important way to measure the dollar impact of juvenile violence on the Commonwealth, since total cost includes the total value of all present and future resources attributed to the areas affected by juvenile violence.

Alternatively, the estimated monetary cost of crimes committed by and against juveniles in Pennsylvania in 1993--excluding the quality of life lost by victims--was $1.1 billion, as follows:

Cost	Urban	Rural	Total
	(dollars in thousands)		
Victim costs:			
Medical care costs	$155,774	$71,812	$227,586
Future earnings losses	496,578	117,174	613,752
Public program costs	30,154	11,824	41,978
Property damages & losses	9,214	4,483	13,697
Total victim costs	691,720	205,293	897,013
Perpetrator costs:			
Probation costs	na	na	8,392
Detention costs	na	na	9,251
Residential placement costs	na	na	25,335
Alternative placement costs	na	na	500
Incarceration costs	na	na	2,762
Total perpetrator costs	na	na	46,241
Prevention costs:			
School programs	na	na	na
Community and Statewide programs	na	na	108,768
Total prevention programs	na	na	na
Grand total	na	na	1,052,022

Monetary cost--a less inclusive cost measure--is also important, however, since monetary cost includes the monetary value of all present and future resources attributed to the various areas affected by juvenile violence.

It is instructive to compare the expenditures made by Pennsylvania on the victims, perpetrators and prevention of violence by juveniles (these

do not include expenditures related to violence by adults against juveniles). In 1993, the estimated expenditures in these areas were:

Area	Amount (thousands)	Percentage of total
Victims*	$42,507	22%
Perpetrators	46,241	23
Prevention**	108,768	55
Total	197,516	100

*Includes public program costs ($13,436,000), medical care costs ($28,591,000), and crime victimization payments ($480,000). For the estimation of medical care costs, see appendix A.

**Includes only community and Statewide program costs; excludes public school program costs (see above).

These estimates show that Pennsylvania spends roughly equal amounts on the victims and perpetrators of violence by juveniles. Prevention program expenditures are significant public expenditures.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

After a comprehensive study of the incidence and cost of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania, the Commission staff recommends that the following issues be taken into consideration in future studies of this important subject:

1. Future studies of the incidence and cost of juvenile violence will be improved if they are based on a complete benefit–cost analysis instead of cost analysis alone. Any study based on cost analysis alone is necessarily incomplete. Expenditures for the victims, perpetrators and prevention of violent crimes by juveniles should be measured against the corresponding benefits of these expenditures, since it is the ratio of benefits to costs which should guide the adoption of public policies.[48]

2. Future studies of the incidence and cost of juvenile violence will be improved if more and better data are available for the victims, perpetrators and prevention of juvenile violence in Pennsylvania.[49]

3. Future studies of the incidence and cost of juvenile violence will be improved if they are conducted using trend data, rather than data for a single year. Trend analysis will be easier when data are improved and

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[48]For example, cost–benefit analysis of the juvenile and adult correctional systems and how they serve violent juvenile offenders could include a comparison of recidivism rates for violent juvenile offenders, and a comparison of sanctions against juveniles in these two systems. A cost–benefit analysis of the State–operated juvenile treatment or rehabilitation system (Youth Development Centers/Youth Forestry Camps) and the privately–operated juvenile correction systems could be examined to see how each handles violent juvenile offenders. Case–tracking could be a part of this study.

[49]For example, more complete cause coding in the hospital data collected by the Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council will enable cost estimates to be based on Commonwealth–specific data rather than national data. The reporting of violence prevention expenditure data by school districts to the Pennsylvania Department of Education would make violence prevention costs more complete.

a commitment is made to studying juvenile violence in the long-run. It may be that comparisons with other states will be possible in the not too distant future.

4. Future studies of the incidence and cost of juvenile violence will be improved if estimation methods are improved with further research.

5. Future studies of the incidence and cost of juvenile violence will be improved if they include the study of the coordination of violence prevention programs. Duplications or gaps in prevention programs could be identified.[50]

[50]For example, the Pennsylvania Children's Cabinet could be examined as a model for prevention programs coordination.

APPENDIX A
ESTIMATION METHODS

ESTIMATING TOTAL CRIMES COMMITTED FROM TOTAL CRIMES REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES[51]

Reported counts of murder, rape, robbery and assault by victim age group come from Uniform Crime Report data provided by the Pennsylvania State Police. Reported counts of child abuse and neglect were extracted from the 1993 ChildLine and Abuse Registry, Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.[52]

Many crimes are not reported to the authorities. For rape, reporting rates were estimated using estimated total case by age group derived from national survey data,[53] National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data on reported rates for victims ages 12–17 and ages 18 and over, and Uniform Crime Reports data on total reported rape. These computations used rape victimization estimates net of child sexual abuse.

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[51]On the victim side, the estimation methodology was provided by Ted R. Miller, Ph.D., National Public Services Research Institute.

[52]In the ChildLine data, each case has five fields for abuse coding. No field was considered primary. Each substantiated case was assigned to an abuse category according to a hierarchy of abuse severity: (1) sexual abuse, (2) physical abuse, (3) mental abuse, and (4) serious physical neglect. The following national definitions of child abuse by type (Sedlak, 1988) were used to correspond to the underreporting rates and costs developed by Miller, Cohen and Wiersema (1994). Sexual abuse: rape, statutory rape, incest, deviate sexual intercourse, and sexual assault. Physical abuse: burns, fractures, skull fractures, subdural hematoma, bruises, welts, lacerations, punctures, brain damage, poisoning, asphyxiation, internal injuries, dismemberment, sprains and dislocations, drowning, and other physical injuries. Mental abuse: promoting prostitution, pornography, and mental injuries. Serious physical neglect: malnutrition, failure to thrive, lack of supervision, medical neglect, other physical neglect, and drugs and alcohol. These national definitions differ only slightly from child abuse definitions in Pennsylvania.

[53]Ted R. Miller, Dean Kilpatrick and Heidi S. Resnick. "Incidence of Rape, Child Abuse, and Child Neglect," Working Paper, National Public Services Research Institute, 1994.

For robbery and assault, rates of reporting by age group and urban–rural residence were applied from the NCVS. It was assumed that all robbery had victims over age 11 and that assault of victims ages 12–17 were underreported at equal rates. The resulting reporting rates by crime category, urban–rural residence and age of victim were as follows:

Crime category	Less than 18		18 and over	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Rape	40.9%	57.5%	50.7%	71.3%
Robbery	30.4	32.6	55.2	59.2
Assault	33.2	30.5	48.1	44.2

For child abuse and neglect, the percentage of cases known to ChildLine were estimated using data on cases known to State child protective service agencies and other authorities from the 1986 National Incidence Survey (NIS) on Child Abuse and Neglect[54] and a capture–recapture statistical model.[55] The NIS also provided data on the percentage of physical assault cases reported (which they presumably counted as assaults); police–reported physical abuse was subtracted from the police assault counts to avoid double counting. The resulting substantiation rates by ChildLine of substantiatable child abuse and neglect cases, by child abuse type, were as follows:

Sexual abuse	53.5%
Physical abuse	55.9
Mental abuse	25.6
Serious physical neglect	9.1

[54]Andrea J. Sedlak, Supplementary Analysis of Data on the National Incidence of Child Abuse and Neglect. (Rockville, MD: Westat, 1991).

[55]Miller, Kilpatrick, and Resnick, "Incidence of Rape, Child Abuse and Child Neglect."

ESTIMATING THE PORTION OF VIOLENT CRIME COMMITTED BY JUVENILES

The estimation of the portion of crimes committed by juveniles was performed differently for three groups of crimes.

For rape, robbery and assault of victims under age 18, the percentages committed by juveniles were obtained from a national sample survey:[56] 44.2 percent for rape, and 94.5 percent for robbery and assault. Juvenile date rape, which is largely attributable to juvenile perpetrators, may impose less lasting harm than other rape; any associated cost differential was ignored.

For murder, rape, robbery and assault of victims ages 18 and over, it was assumed that the percentage of perpetrators who were over age 18 was equal to the percentage of perpetrators over age 18 who were arrested. This is a weak assumption; it probably leads to an overestimate of crimes against adults by juveniles for two reasons: (1) juveniles, being less experienced, may have a greater chance of apprehension than adults, and (2) since juveniles commit most crimes against other juveniles, their arrest rate for crimes committed against juveniles is probably higher than their overall arrest rate, meaning their arrest rate for crimes against adults must be lower than their overall arrest rate.

For child abuse and neglect, the percentage of perpetrators under age 18 was used from ChildLine records. When both an adult and a juvenile participated in abusing a child, the responsibility was ascribed to the adult. When all perpetrator ages were unknown, an adult was assumed to be the perpetrator.

ESTIMATING VICTIM COSTS PER VIOLENT CRIME

Victim costs per violent crimes are computed primarily using two national data sets:

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[56]David Finkelhor and Jennifer Dziuba-Leatherman, "Children as Victims of Violence: A National Survey," Pediatrics 94:4 (1994): 413-20.

1. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the National Institute of Justice, polls a sample of the U.S. population about crime victimization and its consequences. Interviews are conducted every six months, with panels of respondents included for six surveys each. Each interview covers only new victimizations, not the long-term consequences of prior victimizations. Most cost per crime computations are separate urban and rural averages from 1987-90 NCVS data.

2. The Detailed Claims Information (DCI) file of the National Council on Compensation Insurance longitudinally tracks injury costs and consequences for a sample of persons suffering disabling workplace injuries. The injury file for the period from 1979 to mid-1988 was used; this file covers some 450,000 injuries.

Victim costs per crime were computed separately for urban and rural areas using the methods described in Miller, Cohen, and Wiersema.[57] The following methods, assumptions and data were used for the various elements of cost:

Medical Care Costs

For nonhospitalized injuries, medical care costs, are averages from the NCVS data. NCVS medical care and wage loss costs cover only a few months after injuries. For hospitalized injuries, medical care costs come from DCI data. The DCI data were collapsed into NCVS injuries using cause-coded hospital discharge data for rape and robbery/assault with injuries from California, Vermont and Washington, and cause-coded emergency room data from a convenience sample of 21 emergency rooms in 9 communities (including Philadelphia).[58] Because of nonmatches in definitions of "short-term" between the DCI and NCVS files, the health care system's lengths of stay and DCI data were used to compute medical

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[57]Ted R. Miller, Mark A. Cohen, and Brian Wiersema, "Crime in the United States: Victim Costs and Consequences," Research in Brief, peer Review Draft, National Institute of Justice, Grant #90-IJ-CX-0050, 1994.

[58]All of the data sources coded causes for at least 90 percent of the injuries treated. Although Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council data will contain cause-coding in the future, the 1993 data included cause codes for only about 10 percent of the injuries treated in Pennsylvania.

costs for hospitalized injuries; for gunshot and knife wounds, costs were computed using Miller and Cohen.[59]

For violence against victims under age 12 (which are not covered by NCVS), medical care costs are computed using Miller, Cohen, and Wiersema.[60] For rape, it was assumed that costs for children are similar to costs for adults. For assault, health care system data were used.

Mental health care treatment rates and payments per case for violent crime victims were estimated using a survey of providers.[61]

Future Earnings Losses

Lifetime earnings were estimated using age and sex distributions of Pennsylvania urban and rural residents killed or injured, and wage data from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. Short-term earnings losses per crime are averages from NCVS data. Using the methods in Miller, Cohen, and Rossman,[62] and Douglass, Kenney, and Miller,[63] lost housework days per adult and lost school days per student were valued from wage days lost per employed victim. Permanent disability probabilities were computed from the DCI data (using the methods in Miller, Pindus, et al.).[64] Lifetime wage and productivity losses were values from the age and sex distributions of violent crime victims, using 1991 data and standard methods.[65].

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[59]Ted R. Miller and Mark A. Cohen, "Costs of Penetrating Injury," in Textbook of Penetrating Trauma, Rao Ivatury and C. Gene Cayten, ed., (Malvern, PA: Lea and Febiger, 1995 forthcoming).

[60]Ted R. Miller, Mark A. Cohen, and Brian Wiersema, "Crime in the United States: Victim Costs and Consequences."

[61]Ibid.

[62]Ted R. Miller, Mark A. Cohen, and Shelli B. Rossman, "Victim Costs of Violent Crime and Resulting Injuries," Health Affairs, 12:4, (1993): 186-97.

[63]John B. Douglass, Genevieve M. Kenney, and Ted R. Miller, "Which Estimates of Household Production are Best?" Journal of Forensic Economics 4:1 (1990): 25-46.

[64]Ted R. Miller, Nancy M. Pindus, John B. Douglass, and Shelli B. Rossman, Nonfatal Injury Incidence, Costs, and Consequences: A Data Book (Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press, 1995 forthcoming).

[65]Dorothy P. Rice, Ellen J. MacKenzie, and Associates, Cost of Injury in the United States, A Report to Congress, (Institute for Health and Aging, San Francisco, CA: University of California, San Francisco and Injury Prevention Center, The Johns Hopkins University, 1989.

Public Program Costs

Because separate data on violence are unavailable, it was assumed that medically-treated, reported injuries from violent crimes are transported by ambulance and transferred between facilities at the same rates as all injuries seen in emergency departments. Emergency transport rates and costs are national averages from the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey. Transfer frequency comes from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System.

Police investigation costs per reported incident were estimated from police time spent[66] and average police salaries and fringe benefits.

The percentage of medical treatment costs paid by state government was estimated using data from North Carolina. Data were obtained from the North Carolina Trauma Registry (NCTR), which collects cause codes for more than 90 percent of the injuries treated at trauma centers in the state and indicates anticipated payers, and the Medical Commission Data Base (MCDB), which includes all injury discharges in the state and shows the payers billed (but has only 30 percent of the cases cause-coded). The NCTR data show that 15 percent of the hospitalized assault cases are paid by Medicare or Medicaid; the MCDB data show this percentage to be 16.[67] The corresponding patient-paid percentages are 52 and 48, respectively. However, since much of the patient-paid portion ultimately becomes bad debt, and is shifted to other payers as overhead or provided by hospitals as charity, it was assumed (conservatively) that 30 percent of the medical care and mental health treatment for the victims of violent crimes (the public share of third-party payments) is ultimately provided at public expense.

Property Damage and Losses

Property damages and losses are averages from the NCVS data.

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[66]Ted R. Miller, Mark A. Cohen and Shelli B. Rossman, "Victim Costs of Violent Crime and Resulting Injuries."

[67]Robert Rutledge, Director, North Carolina Trauma Registry, personal communication with Ted R. Miller, National Public Services Research Institute, December 16, 1994.

Quality of Life Losses

For murder, quality of life losses were estimated as the average after-tax value of a statistical life,[68] minus average after-tax earnings, fringe benefits and household production; the residual is the value of pain, suffering and lost quality of life.

For pain, suffering, fear and lost quality of life for the survivors of violent crimes, jury awards to crime victims were analyzed.[69] In all, some 300 jury awards to rape victims and almost 1,000 jury awards to assault victims were used in regressions to estimate intangible losses to surviving victims (based on medical costs, earnings losses and victim demographics).

Price and Wage Adjustment of Costs to Pennsylvania

All victim costs per crime, computed using national or other State data, were adjusted to Pennsylvania using price adjusters (ratios of Pennsylvania costs to national costs). Medical and composite price adjusters were formed using the ACCRA Cost of Living Index, computed for ten areas in Pennsylvania (Allentown, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Mercer County, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton/Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport and York County). Pennsylvania counties were assigned to one or more of these area values.

When national wage rates were used for an estimation, a Pennsylvania wage adjuster was applied (ratio of Pennsylvania wages to national wages). The wage adjuster was formed using county-level data from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

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[68]Ted R. Miller, "The Plausible Range for the Value of Life: Red Herrings Among the Mackerel," Journal of Forensic Economics 3:3 (1990), 75-89.

[69]Mark A. Cohen and Ted R. Miller, "Pain and Suffering of Crime Victims: Evidence from Jury Verdicts," Working Paper, Vanderbilt University, 1994.

ESTIMATING THE COSTS FOR JUVENILE PERPETRATORS WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Estimating Juvenile Probation Costs

The 5,133 referrals of violent offenders represent about 16 percent of the approximately 32,000 juvenile dispositions referred to the juvenile court system in 1993. Cost data for the various functions within a probation office are not maintained. For the purpose of this study, the total cost of the operations of juvenile probation offices was prorated to reflect the percentage of violent offenders in the care of juvenile probation services by county.

Juvenile Detention Service Costs

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission provided a breakdown of juveniles placed in detention for violent offenses. They represented 25 percent of all referrals to detention. The total cost for detention services was prorated to reflect the percentage of violent offenders referred in 1993. These figures do not account for the juveniles referred to detention for probation violation or failure to adjust charges where the original charge was for a violent offense nor do they reflect the average length of stay in detention for these juveniles which tend to be longer than the 11 day average for all referrals. Each referral to a detention facility receives special education services even though all referrals do not ordinarily receive these services in their home school district. Special education costs over and above what these juveniles received in their home school districts could not be determined.

Estimating Juvenile Treatment Program Costs

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission provided a breakdown of adjudicated violent juveniles by public and privately operated treatment program and by county which placed each offender. The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Resource Directory provided the cost per day for programs and average lengths of stay. The number of juveniles assigned to a program multiplied by the cost of care per day and average length of stay provided a conservative estimate of cost per program. The average length of stay was based on figures for all delinquents, not necessarily violent offenders.

These data omit some spending on educational services; community programs generally send their residents to public schools. The State Youth Development Center system receives an annual allocation for each of its treatment programs. These figures were divided by the capacity of each facility to obtain the cost per resident, and then multiplied by the number of violent referrals. This was compared to the average cost of educating a juvenile in a school district (data provided by the Department of Education). It should be noted, however, that the allocation used to educate juveniles in the Youth Development System contains funds for special education services in addition to basic education costs.

Estimating Alternate Treatment Costs

The Department of Public Welfare's Office of Children, Youth and Family allocates funds to county children and youth programs for alternative services for dependent and delinquent youth. The dollars are not broken out by delinquent and dependent services. Ron Heinlen, the Executive Director of the State County Children and Youth Administrator Organization believes approximately 5 percent of these dollars are used for delinquency programs for violent juvenile offenders.

Estimating Adult Incarceration Costs

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency used data contained in a 1991 analysis, A Study of Pennsylvania Juveniles Transferred to Criminal Court in 1986 (originally prepared for the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission) to project the dispositions of the 386 juveniles who were certified to adult criminal court in 1993.

APPENDIX B
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Appendix Table 1A

ACTUAL VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST JUVENILES, BY CRIME CATEGORY AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES ONLY CASES REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)

	Victims less than 18								
					Child abuse				
County	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Sexual abuse	Physical abuse	Mental abuse	Serious physical neglect	Total
Adams	0	12	1	54	38	14	3	0	122
Allegheny	16	107	336	3,195	273	341	7	34	4,309
Armstrong	0	9	0	45	34	9	0	2	99
Beaver	0	3	4	126	51	30	2	4	220
Bedford	0	7	0	37	23	10	0	0	77
Berks	2	37	102	576	150	135	35	10	1,047
Blair	0	11	10	306	61	40	3	2	433
Bradford	0	4	1	54	25	23	0	0	107
Bucks	4	36	38	349	71	66	4	6	574
Butler	2	13	1	114	100	146	3	4	383
Cambria	0	13	4	182	62	24	2	1	288
Cameron	0	0	0	13	7	1	0	0	21
Carbon	0	4	1	96	20	8	1	0	130
Centre	0	19	4	114	33	7	0	0	177
Chester	4	24	14	373	75	32	0	2	524
Clarion	0	2	0	24	10	2	1	0	39
Clearfield	1	15	0	76	43	19	6	0	160
Clinton	1	6	0	31	17	8	0	0	63
Columbia	0	3	0	33	27	10	1	1	75
Crawford	0	9	1	87	57	16	1	2	173
Cumberland	1	13	12	154	39	10	3	1	233
Dauphin	3	45	107	520	95	69	1	1	841
Delaware	8	34	144	1,067	64	80	3	9	1,409
Elk	0	6	0	59	36	0	0	0	101
Erie	0	51	94	954	160	52	4	8	1,323
Fayette	0	23	3	153	60	34	0	7	280
Forest	0	0	0	5	6	1	0	0	12
Franklin	0	12	6	281	18	9	0	0	326
Fulton	1	8	1	24	3	1	1	1	40
Greene	0	8	1	43	19	13	0	2	86
Huntingdon	0	7	0	51	21	6	0	0	85
Indiana	0	9	2	135	37	14	3	1	201
Jefferson	0	5	0	18	24	10	1	1	59
Juniata	0	1	0	15	13	3	1	0	33
Lackawanna	3	5	1	69	55	34	0	5	172
Lancaster	3	38	60	483	139	61	1	4	789
Lawrence	0	11	9	182	29	8	0	1	240
Lebanon	2	7	5	84	45	46	2	2	193
Lehigh	2	28	66	620	100	64	0	12	892
Luzerne	0	21	10	297	90	109	1	10	538
Lycoming	0	9	10	135	70	44	1	4	273
McKean	0	10	0	39	16	27	0	1	93
Mercer	1	11	5	138	54	18	0	1	228
Mifflin	0	5	0	25	22	8	0	0	60
Monroe	0	12	4	105	38	24	1	5	189
Montgomery	1	35	30	729	102	45	3	2	947
Montour	0	1	0	13	5	7	0	1	27
Northhampton	0	28	21	405	106	31	1	1	593
Northumberland	0	14	7	100	36	33	0	11	201
Perry	0	2	0	63	24	6	0	0	95
Philadelphia	39	327	1,565	1,186	652	1,526	23	133	5,451
Pike	0	5	0	52	9	5	0	0	71
Potter	0	7	1	26	15	6	0	0	55
Schuylkill	3	13	0	185	38	22	3	6	270
Snyder	1	4	0	19	23	4	0	0	51
Somerset	2	9	0	43	41	7	2	1	105
Sullivan	0	2	0	13	2	5	1	0	23
Susquehanna	0	4	0	13	36	11	0	1	65
Tioga	1	8	0	36	38	28	1	3	115
Union	0	3	0	13	13	11	0	0	40
Venango	0	7	0	107	30	12	0	0	156
Warren	0	2	0	61	23	12	0	0	98
Washington	0	11	2	165	57	17	0	3	255
Wayne	1	5	0	39	24	12	4	0	85
Westmoreland	0	28	12	281	112	60	9	3	505
Wyoming	0	3	0	26	9	5	0	0	43
York	2	42	26	211	150	49	11	5	496
Total PA	104	1,273	2,721	15,327	3,975	3,600	150	314	27,464

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report data for 1993 provided by the Pennsylvania State Police.

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Appendix Table 19

ACTUAL VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST ADULTS, BY CRIME CATEGORY AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES ONLY CASES REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)

County	Victims age 18 and over				
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Total
Adams	0	9	12	293	314
Allegheny	102	268	3,028	14,605	18,003
Armstrong	0	8	3	203	214
Beaver	5	23	55	742	825
Bedford	0	8	4	210	222
Berks	10	37	542	2,385	2,974
Blair	1	18	30	1,114	1,163
Bradford	0	10	2	308	320
Bucks	13	60	188	1,563	1,824
Butler	2	11	11	534	558
Cambria	5	24	50	711	790
Cameron	0	2	0	35	37
Carbon	3	5	5	410	423
Centre	4	30	19	590	643
Chester	14	52	184	1,618	1,868
Clarion	2	3	2	177	184
Clearfield	1	4	3	574	582
Clinton	4	11	3	157	175
Columbia	0	4	4	164	172
Crawford	3	8	14	382	407
Cumberland	6	22	44	737	809
Dauphin	29	65	479	2,236	2,809
Delaware	38	79	691	3,514	4,322
Elk	0	1	1	168	170
Erie	8	73	381	2,624	3,086
Fayette	4	13	51	766	834
Forest	1	0	0	36	37
Franklin	2	10	44	925	981
Fulton	1	1	0	131	133
Greene	0	6	14	258	278
Huntingdon	2	2	1	283	288
Indiana	4	8	13	618	643
Jefferson	2	4	1	145	152
Juniata	1	0	0	56	57
Lackawanna	1	17	17	392	427
Lancaster	12	58	240	1,738	2,048
Lawrence	5	13	70	551	639
Lebanon	9	15	39	329	392
Lehigh	8	45	283	2,083	2,419
Luzerne	4	38	91	1,467	1,600
Lycoming	4	14	50	451	519
McKean	2	2	3	154	161
Mercer	2	10	36	535	583
Mifflin	1	3	3	88	95
Monroe	3	18	41	557	619
Montgomery	9	72	392	2,862	3,335
Montour	0	3	0	47	50
Northhampton	2	26	126	1,141	1,295
Northumberland	4	12	8	393	417
Perry	0	4	0	186	190
Philadelphia	407	507	8,204	5,158	14,276
Pike	1	2	0	251	254
Potter	1	2	1	99	103
Schuylkill	4	5	13	1,015	1,037
Snyder	1	1	3	108	113
Somerset	2	6	9	272	289
Sullivan	2	0	1	63	66
Susquehanna	0	1	2	102	105
Tioga	2	9	1	189	201
Union	1	7	3	48	59
Venango	3	12	12	366	393
Warren	0	4	3	119	126
Washington	4	18	79	1,063	1,164
Wayne	2	3	3	159	167
Westmoreland	7	33	128	1,670	1,838
Wyoming	1	5	2	158	166
York	23	46	191	1,163	1,423
Total PA	794	1,890	15,933	64,249	82,866

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report data for 1993 provided by the Pennsylvania State Police.

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Appendix Table 2

ESTIMATED U.S. COST PER CRIME CATEGORY, BY COST ELEMENT, URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE AND AGE OF VICTIM, 1993
(in thousands)

Crime category	Medical care costs	Future earnings losses	Public program costs	Property damages and losses	Quality of life losses	Total[1]
Urban						
Murder						
less than 18	$21,088	$1,830,962	$1,695	$100	$2,333,514	$4,187,359
18 and over	21,088	1,489,001	1,695	100	1,952,288	3,464,172
Rape						
less than 18	5,141	4,513	60	39	101,307	111,060
18 and over	1,338	3,144	60	39	79,037	83,617
Robbery						
less than 18	421	1,270	159	652	5,715	8,217
18 and over	421	1,270	159	652	5,715	8,217
Assault						
less than 18	277	780	107	21	7,331	8,515
18 and over	283	788	107	21	7,042	8,240
Sexual abuse						
less than 18	6,360	2,041	1,174	0	96,698	106,272
Physical abuse						
less than 18	3,472	5,219	2,086	21	61,637	72,434
Mental abuse						
less than 18	2,683	896	2,082	0	21,099	26,760
Serious physical neglect						
less than 18	911	40	837	0	7,903	9,691
Rural						
Murder						
less than 18	21,088	1,736,521	1,695	223	2,572,318	4,331,844
18 and over	21,088	1,331,920	1,695	223	1,606,921	2,961,846
Rape						
less than 18	4,975	2,154	73	401	89,815	97,419
18 and over	1,173	1,155	73	401	70,117	72,920
Robbery						
less than 18	545	1,146	165	1,502	5,920	9,278
18 and over	545	1,146	165	1,502	5,920	9,278
Assault						
less than 18	655	1,918	100	30	8,173	10,875
18 and over	661	1,596	100	30	7,571	9,957
Sexual abuse						
less than 18	6,195	2,041	1,174	0	85,738	95,147
Physical abuse						
less than 18	3,472	5,254	2,086	30	46,677	57,519
Mental abuse						
less than 18	2,683	932	2,082	0	21,099	26,796
Serious physical neglect						
less than 18	911	40	837	0	7,903	9,691

1. Because of rounding, detail may not sum to total.

SOURCE: Estimated by the National Public Services Research Institute.

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Appendix Table 3

INDEXES FOR PENNSYLVANIA RELATIVE TO THE U.S. AVERAGE, FOR EARNINGS, HEALTH CARE COSTS AND ALL ITEMS COSTS, 1993

County	Earnings	Health care costs	All items costs
Adams	0.771	0.962	0.976
Allegheny	1.122	1.064	1.112
Armstrong	0.848	0.988	1.048
Beaver	0.946	0.989	1.073
Bedford	0.744	0.989	1.073
Berks	1.025	0.902	1.082
Blair	0.807	0.988	1.048
Bradford	0.908	0.987	1.022
Bucks	1.060	0.961	1.075
Butler	0.942	0.908	1.019
Cambria	0.817	0.988	1.048
Cameron	0.850	0.987	1.022
Carbon	0.725	0.925	1.000
Centre	0.923	0.932	1.029
Chester	1.229	0.902	1.082
Clarion	0.823	0.988	1.048
Clearfield	0.789	0.987	1.022
Clinton	0.837	0.987	1.022
Columbia	0.780	0.925	1.000
Crawford	0.849	0.989	1.073
Cumberland	0.993	1.058	1.062
Dauphin	1.050	1.058	1.062
Delaware	1.131	0.961	1.075
Elk	0.962	0.987	1.022
Erie	0.948	0.989	1.073
Fayette	0.764	0.989	1.073
Forest	0.684	0.908	1.019
Franklin	0.822	1.058	1.062
Fulton	0.825	1.010	1.019
Greene	1.052	0.989	1.073
Huntingdon	0.819	0.988	1.048
Indiana	0.910	0.988	1.048
Jefferson	0.815	0.988	1.048
Juniata	0.716	1.058	1.062
Lackawanna	0.862	0.925	1.000
Lancaster	0.969	0.902	1.082
Lawrence	0.821	0.989	1.073
Lebanon	0.858	0.902	1.082
Lehigh	1.066	1.020	1.068
Luzerne	0.859	0.925	1.000
Lycoming	0.860	0.987	1.022
McKean	0.823	0.987	1.022
Mercer	0.866	0.908	1.019
Mifflin	0.826	0.988	1.048
Monroe	0.826	1.020	1.068
Montgomery	1.251	0.961	1.075
Montour	1.185	0.925	1.000
Northhampton	1.033	0.961	1.075
Northumberland	0.811	0.925	1.000
Perry	0.690	1.058	1.062
Philadelphia	1.237	1.110	1.284
Pike	0.708	1.020	1.068
Potter	0.771	0.987	1.022
Schuylkill	0.813	0.925	1.000
Snyder	0.800	0.988	1.048
Somerset	0.763	0.989	1.073
Sullivan	0.694	0.925	1.000
Susquehanna	0.746	0.925	1.000
Tioga	0.785	0.987	1.022
Union	0.836	0.987	1.022
Venango	0.887	0.908	1.019
Warren	0.880	0.908	1.019
Washington	0.964	0.989	1.073
Wayne	0.775	0.925	1.000
Westmoreland	0.906	1.064	1.112
Wyoming	1.079	0.925	1.000
York	0.979	0.962	0.976
Total PA	1.021	0.996	1.091

SOURCE: Estimated by the National Public Services Research Institute.

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Appendix Table 4

ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF MURDER, BY COST ELEMENT AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Medical care costs	Future earnings losses	Public program costs	Property damages and losses	Quality of life losses	Total
Adams	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Allegheny	2,648	203,252	222	13	236,470	442,605
Armstrong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beaver	104	7,047	9	1	9,761	16,922
Bedford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berks	228	19,010	22	1	24,190	43,451
Blair	21	1,075	2	0	1,607	2,705
Bradford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bucks	345	28,277	31	2	34,714	63,369
Butler	77	5,782	7	1	8,358	14,225
Cambria	104	6,082	9	1	9,761	15,957
Cameron	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon	59	2,898	5	1	4,821	7,783
Centre	79	4,915	7	1	6,428	11,429
Chester	342	31,448	33	4	32,786	64,614
Clarion	42	2,192	4	0	3,214	5,452
Clearfield	42	2,420	3	0	4,179	6,645
Clinton	104	5,911	9	1	9,000	15,025
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crawford	63	3,391	5	1	4,821	8,280
Cumberland	156	10,693	13	1	14,047	24,909
Dauphin	714	51,100	58	3	63,617	115,492
Delaware	932	80,579	84	5	92,855	174,455
Elk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erie	167	11,298	15	1	15,618	27,099
Fayette	83	4,072	7	1	6,428	10,591
Forest	19	910	2	0	1,607	2,538
Franklin	45	2,190	4	0	3,214	5,452
Fulton	43	2,533	3	0	4,179	6,758
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntingdon	42	2,182	4	0	3,214	5,441
Indiana	83	4,850	7	1	6,428	11,369
Jefferson	42	2,171	4	0	3,214	5,430
Juniata	22	954	2	0	1,607	2,585
Lackawanna	78	6,021	7	0	8,953	15,059
Lancaster	285	20,529	28	4	27,000	47,845
Lawrence	104	5,467	9	1	8,035	13,616
Lebanon	209	13,259	20	3	19,607	33,098
Lehigh	215	16,602	18	1	20,285	37,122
Luzerne	78	5,117	7	0	7,809	13,011
Lycoming	83	4,584	7	1	6,428	11,103
McKean	42	2,193	3	0	3,214	5,453
Mercer	57	3,811	5	1	5,786	9,660
Mifflin	21	1,100	2	0	1,607	2,729
Monroe	65	3,299	5	1	4,821	8,190
Montgomery	203	19,055	18	1	19,904	39,181
Montour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northhampton	41	3,077	4	0	3,905	7,026
Northumberland	78	4,322	7	1	6,428	10,836
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	10,440	837,680	970	58	885,588	1,734,736
Pike	22	944	2	0	1,607	2,574
Potter	21	1,027	2	0	1,607	2,657
Schuylkill	137	8,564	12	2	14,145	22,858
Snyder	42	2,455	4	0	4,179	6,680
Somerset	83	4,685	7	1	8,358	13,136
Sullivan	39	1,848	3	0	3,214	5,105
Susquehanna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tioga	62	3,453	5	1	5,786	9,307
Union	21	1,114	2	0	1,607	2,744
Venango	57	3,545	5	1	4,821	8,429
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	83	5,133	7	1	6,428	11,653
Wayne	59	3,410	5	1	5,786	9,260
Westmoreland	157	9,442	13	1	13,666	23,280
Wyoming	20	1,437	2	0	1,607	3,065
York	507	33,392	41	5	42,104	76,050
Total PA	19,911	1,523,796	1,789	127	1,750,421	3,296,045

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Estimated by the National Public Services Research Institute.

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Appendix Table 5

ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF RAPE, BY COST ELEMENT AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Medical care costs	Future earnings losses	Public program costs	Property damages and losses	Quality of life losses	Total
Adams	$849	$334	$17	$93	$19,842	$21,136
Allegheny	15,642	21,872	354	230	465,938	504,035
Armstrong	667	287	15	80	15,659	16,707
Beaver	663	1,093	22	14	28,342	30,135
Bedford	538	209	13	70	13,286	14,115
Berks	3,747	4,669	74	48	106,191	114,729
Blair	900	402	23	128	24,255	25,708
Bradford	362	197	11	98	10,969	11,597
Bucks	4,269	5,697	91	59	127,000	137,116
Butler	880	455	20	110	22,273	23,739
Cambria	1,623	1,661	34	22	48,163	51,503
Cameron	21	17	1	7	1,244	1,291
Carbon	291	120	7	39	7,858	8,316
Centre	1,455	783	39	214	41,216	43,706
Chester	1,911	1,495	62	338	60,837	64,643
Clarion	161	72	4	22	4,240	4,500
Clearfield	1,015	369	17	96	20,292	21,789
Clinton	502	237	13	73	13,965	14,790
Columbia	221	99	5	30	6,049	6,405
Crawford	668	287	15	82	15,659	16,711
Cumberland	1,703	1,941	33	21	46,190	49,888
Dauphin	5,699	6,642	104	68	148,883	161,396
Delaware	4,390	6,735	104	67	141,979	153,275
Elk	400	174	7	36	7,744	8,360
Erie	6,026	6,776	119	77	168,077	181,075
Fayette	1,629	602	33	181	35,387	37,832
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	945	365	19	105	20,464	21,899
Fulton	542	196	9	47	10,117	10,911
Greene	582	304	12	68	13,228	14,195
Huntingdon	475	180	8	46	9,553	10,263
Indiana	667	308	15	80	15,659	16,729
Jefferson	366	149	8	43	8,423	8,989
Juniata	70	20	1	6	1,187	1,284
Lackawanna	705	937	18	12	26,190	27,861
Lancaster	2,798	1,624	80	442	81,187	86,131
Lawrence	849	366	20	112	21,144	22,492
Lebanon	556	303	18	98	17,641	18,615
Lehigh	3,496	4,387	69	45	97,133	105,130
Luzerne	2,443	2,795	52	33	77,043	82,367
Lycoming	728	344	18	100	19,392	20,582
McKean	669	251	11	61	13,113	14,107
Mercer	751	360	17	96	19,277	20,502
Mifflin	356	143	7	39	7,801	8,346
Monroe	996	434	25	136	25,442	27,033
Montgomery	4,370	7,209	99	64	136,956	148,698
Montour	90	70	3	16	3,053	3,232
Northhampton	2,989	3,482	54	35	78,387	84,947
Northumberland	967	423	21	117	24,082	25,611
Perry	183	68	5	26	4,862	5,144
Philadelphia	44,087	58,532	950	616	1,116,089	1,220,274
Pike	357	115	7	36	7,179	7,693
Potter	475	169	8	45	9,553	10,250
Schuylkill	839	342	16	87	18,540	19,824
Snyder	270	99	5	26	5,370	5,770
Somerset	647	243	13	74	14,415	15,392
Sullivan	122	40	2	11	2,374	2,547
Susquehanna	253	93	5	25	5,370	5,745
Tioga	612	251	14	76	15,095	16,047
Union	267	131	8	42	7,916	8,363
Venango	531	286	15	81	15,774	16,688
Warren	157	86	5	25	4,862	5,136
Washington	901	480	24	131	24,255	25,790
Wayne	333	134	7	37	7,801	8,312
Westmoreland	3,434	3,302	62	40	85,294	92,131
Wyoming	231	147	6	34	6,671	7,089
York	3,117	1,632	69	377	78,469	83,664
Total PA	139,454	154,027	3,040	5,856	3,757,901	4,060,278

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Estimated by the National Public Services Research Institute.

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Appendix Table 6

ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF ROBBERY, BY COST ELEMENT AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Medical care costs	Future earnings losses	Public program costs	Property damages and losses	Quality of life losses	Total
Adams	$12	$21	$4	$34	$138	$209
Allegheny	2,948	9,384	1,168	4,774	37,657	55,932
Armstrong	3	5	1	8	30	46
Beaver	47	136	19	79	644	925
Bedford	4	6	1	11	40	61
Berks	500	1,713	227	929	7,527	10,895
Blair	44	75	14	128	481	742
Bradford	3	7	1	10	38	59
Bucks	188	626	80	326	2,660	3,880
Butler	11	23	4	33	128	199
Cambria	43	108	17	71	593	831
Cameron	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon	6	10	2	17	68	103
Centre	23	47	8	69	262	408
Chester	174	498	63	574	2,093	3,402
Clarion	2	3	1	5	20	31
Clearfield	3	5	1	8	30	46
Clinton	3	5	1	8	30	46
Columbia	3	6	1	10	40	61
Crawford	14	26	5	43	158	246
Cumberland	53	150	20	82	681	987
Dauphin	543	1,625	206	844	6,969	10,186
Delaware	697	2,477	296	1,208	9,858	14,537
Elk	1	2	0	3	10	16
Erie	416	1,203	171	699	5,710	8,198
Fayette	51	83	17	154	564	869
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	53	87	16	148	549	853
Fulton	2	3	1	5	16	28
Greene	14	32	5	43	158	252
Huntingdon	1	2	0	3	10	15
Indiana	15	29	5	44	166	260
Jefferson	1	2	0	3	10	15
Juniata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lackawanna	13	37	5	22	195	273
Lancaster	290	654	105	957	3,487	5,493
Lawrence	79	137	26	235	863	1,339
Lebanon	40	80	15	132	481	747
Lehigh	313	987	124	508	4,169	6,102
Luzerne	77	216	32	129	1,130	1,583
Lycoming	62	113	19	177	681	1,053
McKean	3	5	1	8	30	46
Mercer	38	76	13	116	451	693
Mifflin	3	5	1	8	30	46
Monroe	45	77	14	131	482	750
Montgomery	327	1,284	139	566	4,621	6,938
Montour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northhampton	120	390	51	208	1,699	2,468
Northumberland	18	32	6	52	207	315
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	9,338	31,404	4,096	16,737	114,325	175,899
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter	3	4	1	7	28	43
Schuylkill	11	20	4	33	130	198
Snyder	3	5	1	8	30	46
Somerset	8	13	3	24	90	139
Sullivan	1	1	0	3	10	15
Susquehanna	2	3	1	5	20	30
Tioga	1	2	0	3	10	15
Union	3	5	1	8	30	46
Venango	10	21	3	31	120	185
Warren	3	5	1	8	30	46
Washington	75	154	25	225	826	1,305
Wayne	3	4	1	8	30	45
Westmoreland	121	312	48	197	1,550	2,229
Wyoming	2	4	1	5	20	31
York	211	451	65	589	2,381	3,697
Total PA	17,096	54,900	7,154	31,510	215,496	326,156

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Estimated by the National Public Services Research Institute.

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Appendix Table 7

ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF ASSAULTS, BY COST ELEMENT AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Medical care costs	Future earnings losses	Public program costs	Property damages and losses	Quality of life losses	Total
Adams	$766	$1,435	$81	$48	$12,710	$15,041
Allegheny	16,213	43,939	4,740	1,355	386,736	452,983
Armstrong	613	1,221	63	42	10,371	12,311
Beaver	1,094	2,469	220	103	28,156	32,041
Bedford	532	944	63	35	8,325	9,899
Berks	2,620	7,421	770	259	73,898	84,968
Blair	2,679	5,400	367	152	37,341	45,939
Bradford	749	1,635	88	46	11,446	13,965
Bucks	2,765	7,014	492	274	73,410	83,955
Butler	1,357	3,294	157	96	24,056	28,960
Cambria	1,043	2,071	226	94	26,896	30,330
Cameron	96	205	12	6	1,397	1,717
Carbon	918	1,753	124	55	14,059	16,908
Centre	1,404	3,301	175	92	22,916	27,888
Chester	3,951	12,808	525	285	67,593	85,162
Clarion	436	849	50	28	6,905	8,269
Clearfield	1,238	2,363	157	72	17,884	21,714
Clinton	407	816	46	25	6,392	7,687
Columbia	467	908	48	33	8,571	10,027
Crawford	1,005	2,056	122	65	15,540	18,788
Cumberland	1,233	2,723	226	107	29,691	33,980
Dauphin	2,614	6,600	703	212	62,776	72,906
Delaware	4,422	12,962	1,206	408	117,264	136,262
Elk	477	1,136	58	28	7,169	8,868
Erie	3,140	7,742	953	273	80,957	93,065
Fayette	1,887	3,486	238	119	28,449	34,179
Forest	72	129	10	4	1,124	1,340
Franklin	2,495	4,786	318	136	32,944	40,679
Fulton	293	583	38	16	3,983	4,912
Greene	589	1,501	77	36	8,612	10,815
Huntingdon	657	1,309	84	39	9,637	11,727
Indiana	1,467	3,278	192	87	21,187	26,210
Jefferson	388	734	40	27	6,513	7,701
Juniata	189	299	19	12	2,983	3,502
Lackawanna	869	1,784	108	86	23,994	26,841
Lancaster	4,448	11,435	593	320	76,125	92,922
Lawrence	1,486	3,028	197	91	21,743	26,545
Lebanon	915	2,032	109	70	16,747	19,873
Lehigh	2,679	7,021	705	230	66,918	77,555
Luzerne	1,935	4,299	419	179	53,248	60,080
Lycoming	1,303	2,717	148	82	20,563	24,813
McKean	447	877	48	29	7,291	8,691
Mercer	1,326	3,031	168	88	22,251	26,864
Mifflin	320	613	29	23	5,761	6,746
Monroe	1,397	2,699	170	85	20,399	24,750
Montgomery	4,190	13,038	934	401	111,158	129,722
Montour	140	418	15	10	2,532	3,115
Northhampton	1,696	4,431	412	160	45,069	51,767
Northumberland	1,005	2,102	120	65	16,767	20,060
Perry	571	905	66	34	8,135	9,711
Philadelphia	9,544	24,806	1,918	965	219,220	256,453
Pike	596	1,006	78	34	8,196	9,910
Potter	250	475	31	15	3,683	4,455
Schuylkill	2,193	4,636	289	133	34,097	41,348
Snyder	310	580	32	21	5,233	6,176
Somerset	726	1,303	81	50	11,873	14,032
Sullivan	129	238	18	7	1,891	2,284
Susquehanna	279	510	27	20	5,243	6,080
Tioga	475	894	55	29	7,366	8,818
Union	206	388	15	16	3,987	4,612
Venango	866	2,071	119	54	13,708	16,819
Warren	402	941	47	28	7,138	8,557
Washington	2,532	5,842	314	161	38,498	47,348
Wayne	412	820	48	27	6,984	8,291
Westmoreland	2,486	5,048	511	223	59,441	67,709
Wyoming	350	970	44	22	5,620	7,006
York	3,113	7,377	322	200	52,494	63,506
Total PA	109,872	267,505	20,882	8,630	2,271,265	2,678,153

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Estimated by the National Public Services Research Institute.

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Appendix Table 8

ESTIMATED VICTIM COST OF CHILD ABUSE, BY COST ELEMENT AND COUNTY,[1] 1993
(INCLUDES CASES NOT REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES)
(in thousands)

County	Medical care costs	Future earnings losses	Public program costs	Property damages and losses	Quality of life losses	Total
Adams	$537	$222	$156	$1	$7,506	$8,422
Allegheny	6,147	4,786	2,493	14	90,490	103,931
Armstrong	464	182	133	1	6,374	7,153
Beaver	844	458	297	1	13,039	14,639
Bedford	325	135	94	1	4,521	5,076
Berks	2,786	2,008	1,309	5	45,754	51,863
Blair	994	501	341	2	13,538	15,377
Bradford	427	283	144	1	5,928	6,783
Bucks	1,303	958	527	3	20,964	23,754
Butler	1,940	1,665	841	8	28,817	33,272
Cambria	906	382	263	1	14,105	15,657
Cameron	86	31	20	0	1,205	1,342
Carbon	270	113	82	0	3,956	4,420
Centre	397	177	101	0	5,873	6,548
Chester	981	722	327	2	14,866	16,898
Clarion	137	50	39	0	1,852	2,078
Clearfield	670	287	219	1	8,972	10,149
Clinton	243	117	69	0	3,393	3,822
Columbia	366	157	114	1	5,331	5,968
Crawford	781	316	227	1	10,727	12,052
Cumberland	600	251	166	0	8,486	9,504
Dauphin	1,670	1,061	513	3	24,951	28,199
Delaware	1,326	1,138	587	3	21,422	24,476
Elk	411	132	81	0	5,769	6,393
Erie	2,321	1,056	699	2	35,678	39,756
Fayette	965	422	347	2	13,063	14,799
Forest	69	22	17	0	1,045	1,153
Franklin	280	126	78	1	3,636	4,120
Fulton	62	21	28	0	733	844
Greene	317	206	117	1	4,304	4,945
Huntingdon	277	112	72	0	3,866	4,327
Indiana	550	259	175	1	7,433	8,417
Jefferson	356	155	112	1	4,851	5,474
Juniata	190	58	51	0	2,416	2,716
Lackawanna	846	457	294	1	14,125	15,724
Lancaster	1,839	1,075	625	4	27,800	31,342
Lawrence	391	153	110	0	5,402	6,057
Lebanon	765	525	330	3	11,393	13,016
Lehigh	1,741	1,050	607	3	26,176	29,576
Luzerne	1,718	1,177	705	4	29,242	32,846
Lycoming	1,120	591	371	2	15,323	17,406
McKean	358	260	148	1	4,907	5,674
Mercer	678	325	199	1	10,244	11,447
Mifflin	301	131	82	0	4,194	4,708
Monroe	663	311	243	1	8,611	9,828
Montgomery	1,483	1,027	467	2	23,820	26,799
Montour	103	101	46	0	1,473	1,724
Northhampton	1,416	721	393	1	22,747	25,278
Northumberland	677	367	303	2	9,481	10,831
Perry	333	102	80	0	4,347	4,863
Philadelphia	20,873	20,875	10,963	74	299,642	352,427
Pike	138	58	41	0	1,860	2,097
Potter	208	88	57	0	2,905	3,258
Schuylkill	618	297	245	1	8,695	9,857
Snyder	288	100	68	0	4,020	4,477
Somerset	543	176	152	0	7,406	8,277
Sullivan	60	40	31	0	821	952
Susquehanna	458	180	129	1	6,775	7,543
Tioga	646	324	229	2	8,772	9,972
Union	216	128	71	1	3,002	3,418
Venango	383	202	113	1	5,810	6,508
Warren	310	176	97	1	4,688	5,272
Washington	787	365	232	1	10,815	12,199
Wayne	365	170	130	1	5,178	5,843
Westmoreland	1,945	925	634	3	27,863	31,370
Wyoming	125	88	38	0	1,860	2,112
York	2,123	1,053	632	3	29,471	33,280
Total PA	74,517	52,185	29,702	172	1,093,730	1,250,306

1. Because of rounding, county detail may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Estimated by the National Public Services Research Institute.

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Appendix Table 9A

ACTUAL VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS PLACED IN STATE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS[1]
TOTAL PLACEMENTS, AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL COST, BY CRIME CATEGORY, 1993

Program	Murder	Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total
Bensalem Youth Development Center - Secure	1	0	1	16	16	34
Loysville Secure Treatment Unit	0	0	0	2	1	3
Loysville Youth Development Center - Open	0	0	1	13	6	20
New Castle Youth Development Center - Open	0	0	0	7	11	18
New Castle Youth Development Center - Secure	0	0	1	20	19	40
North Central Secure Treatment Unit	0	0	0	7	4	11
Southeast Secure Treatment Unit	0	1	0	5	1	7
Youth Forestry Camp #2	0	0	1	14	7	22
Youth Forestry Camp #3	0	0	1	5	9	15
Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit	0	0	0	1	3	4
Total placements	1	1	5	90	77	174
Average cost per placement	$74,160	$39,600	$51,057	$49,542	$48,558	$49,234
Total cost	$74,160	$39,600	$255,285	$4,458,750	$3,738,975	$8,566,770

1. Includes drug and alcohol and wilderness programs.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

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Appendix Table 9B

ACTUAL VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS PLACED IN COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS[1]
TOTAL PLACEMENTS, AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL COST, BY CRIME CATEGORY, 1993

Program	Murder	Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total
Act I	0	0	0	0	1	1
Adelphoi Village, Inc.	0	1	2	1	3	7
Appalachian Youth Service	0	0	3	0	1	4
Arc	0	0	0	4	9	13
Bethany Children's Home	0	0	0	2	0	2
The Bridge	0	0	0	2	1	3
Catholic Social Services	0	0	0	1	1	2
Children's Aid Society	0	0	0	1	1	2
Children's Home Easton	0	0	0	0	1	1
Children's Home York	0	0	1	0	0	1
Circle C Group Homes	0	0	0	2	0	2
Community Alternative, Inc.	0	0	0	0	1	1
Erie Co Foster Care	0	0	0	1	3	4
Eugenia Hospital	0	0	0	1	0	1
Florence Crittenton Services	0	0	0	0	1	1
Friendship House	0	0	1	0	0	1
George Jr	0	0	1	0	0	1
Impact Project, Inc.	0	0	0	1	2	3
Keystone City	0	0	0	1	0	1
La-Sa-Quik	0	0	2	0	0	2
Manos Secure	0	0	0	5	1	6
Mel Blount Youth Home	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mordy Program	0	0	0	5	2	7
New Dominion, Inc.	0	0	0	1	0	1
New Beginnings at Cove Forge	0	0	0	8	3	11
Paradise School	0	0	0	1	4	5
Perseus House, Inc.	0	0	0	1	1	2
Phila Juvenile Justice System	0	0	1	1	2	4
Prescott House, Inc.	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rebound	0	0	1	0	1	2
St Francis	0	0	1	1	0	2
Today Inc	0	0	0	0	3	3
United Charities	0	0	0	1	2	3
Wesley Institute, Inc.	0	0	0	1	1	2
Youth Services of Buck County, Inc.	0	0	1	1	3	5
Total placements	0	1	14	44	49	108
Average cost per placement	na	$45,675	$45,600	$29,350	$34,336	$33,870
Total cost	$0	$45,675	$638,400	$1,291,390	$1,682,460	$3,657,925

1. Includes drug and alcohol programs.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Appendix Table 9C

ACTUAL VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS PLACED IN PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS[1]
TOTAL PLACEMENTS, AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL COST, BY CRIME CATEGORY, 1993

Program	Murder	Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total
Abraxas Foundation, Inc.	0	0	1	14	7	22
CONCERN	0	0	0	2	4	6
Friendship House Children's Center	0	0	1	1	0	2
Gannondale, Inc.	0	0	0	0	3	3
George Junior Republic in Pa	0	1	1	12	17	31
Glen Mills Schools	0	1	5	44	25	75
Harborcreek Youth Services	0	0	2	2	2	6
Holy Family Institute	0	0	1	1	0	2
Kids Peace National Centers for Kids in Crisis, Inc.	0	0	1	0	1	2
Lourdesmont Good Sheperd Youth and Family Services	0	0	0	1	1	2
New Life Youth and Family Services	0	0	0	2	4	6
Pressley Ridge Schools, Inc.	0	0	0	4	7	11
St. Gabriel's System	0	0	3	45	9	57
St. Michael's School	0	0	0	3	12	15
Sleighton School	0	0	0	25	11	36
TresslerCare Services	0	0	1	8	7	16
VisionQuest National, Ltd.	0	1	1	65	37	104
Total placements	0	3	17	229	147	396
Average cost per placement	na	$58,390	$40,064	$32,582	$32,606	$33,107
Total cost	$0	$175,170	$681,090	$7,461,195	$4,793,025	$13,110,480

1. Includes wilderness programs.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

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APPENDIX C
RISK FACTORS, VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEY

Risk Factors for Violence

Communities That Care

The Communities That Care program is based on the premise that to prevent a problem from occurring, it is necessary to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then identify and implement protective factors to reduce the risk.[70] This community program model was developed by Dr. J. David Hawkins and Dr. Richard F. Catalano, professors at the University of Washington, and is growing in popularity across the United States. The Communities That Care model identifies risk factors for specific problem behaviors including violence. The risk factors are grouped into four categories: community risk factors, family risk factors, school risk factors, and individual/peer risk factors.

Community risk factors for violence include the perceived availability of drugs; easy access to firearms; community attitudes and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization; and extreme economic and social deprivation.[71] Family risk factors include a family history of high risk behavior, family management problems (lack of clear expectations for behavior, failure of parents to supervise and monitor their children, and excessively severe or inconsistent punishment), family conflict and domestic violence.[72] School risk factors include early aggressive or

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[70]Developmental Research and Programs, Inc., Communities That Care: Risk-Focused Prevention (Seattle, WA, 1993), p. 3.

[71]Ibid., 3, 4.

[72]Ibid., 5.

antisocial behavior and academic failure in late elementary school.[73] Individual/peer risk factors for violence include early initiation of violent behavior and having friends who are violent.[74]

The Communities That Care model works to counter risk factors by enhancing protective factors. Protective factors are grouped according to individual characteristics, bonding, and healthy beliefs and clear standards.[75] Children who develop a resilient disposition are at a reduced risk for developing violent tendencies. The same is true for children who interact well socially and children who are intelligent.[76] Children who are bonded and committed to positive families, friends, school and community are also at a reduced risk for becoming violent. Also, the individuals that children bond with must have clear, positive behavior standards.[77] Children must be given the opportunity to contribute to their family, friends, school and community. This requires that they be taught the skills necessary to make positive contributions. Positive reinforcement of a child's efforts is necessary for the development of a healthy, contributing member of society.[78]

Risk Factors Identified by Other Studies

Other studies have identified risk factors that effect an individual's likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence. Exposure to violence as a child, thereby learning that violence is an appropriate response to frustration; poverty; drug or alcohol abuse; and accessibility to lethal weapons are all risk factors according to the Centers for Disease Control.[79]

Former United States Secretary of Education William Bennett prepared the Index of Leading Cultural Indicators in 1993. The Index provides a statistical breakdown of 19 "social indicators" measured in five year increments beginning in 1960 and concludes that in many ways the

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[73]Ibid., 6.
[74]Ibid., 6, 7.
[75]Ibid., 10.
[76]Ibid., 11.
[77]Ibid., 11.
[78]Ibid., 13.
[79]James A. Mercy and Patrick W. O'Carroll, "New Directions in Violence Prediction: The Public Health Arena," pp. 296–297.

American condition is not good.[80] The figures listed in the report indicate that violent crime is more prevalent during periods of "social decomposition" which is characterized by such trends as breakdown of the traditional family, a rise in illegitimate births and divorce rates, increasing numbers of child abuse victims and children living in poverty, a lowering of SAT scores and an increase in high school dropout rates, and increased exposure to violence via television and movies.

The KIDS COUNT Data Book is an annual profile of child well-being in the United States and was first published in 1990. The book compiles data and ranks the states on ten indicators of child well-being:

Percent low birth-weight babies

Infant mortality rate

Child death rate, ages 1-14

Percent of all births that are to single teens

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17

Percent graduating from high school on time

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force, ages 16-19

Teen violent death rate, ages 15-19

Percent children in poverty

Percent children in single-parent families.

In addition to the ten well-being indicators, the 1993 KIDS COUNT Data Book focused on the family and listed risk factors that make families vulnerable to breaking up, living in poverty, or having poorly educated children. The factors relate to the mother at the time of the baby's birth and include being unmarried, under the age of 20, and a high school dropout.[81]

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[80]William J. Bennett, Index of Leading Cultural Indicators (Washington, D.C., 1993), p. i.

[81]The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Book (Washington, D.C., 1993), p. 13.

The 1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book focuses on the communities where children live. Many children live in "communities that offer too few opportunities for success and too many chances to fail."[82] Five key factors of deteriorating or distressed neighborhoods were identified as high levels of: poverty, female-headed families, high school dropouts, unemployment, and reliance on welfare.[83]

The National Research Council released a report in 1993 explaining that violence probably arises as the result of the interactions of various processes and experiences in a person's life. These factors are grouped into three categories: psychosocial development, biological factors, and social processes.[84] The authors of the report are cautious not to place too much emphasis on the biological factors at this time. "[N]o patterns precise enough to be considered reliable biological markers for violent behavior have yet been identified."[85]

The study found that aggressive and violent behaviors are responses to frustration that children learn through observation.[86] The following were determined to be antecedents of aggressive childhood behaviors and possibly of violent behaviors:

> in infancy: pregnancy and birth complication, low birth weight, and an uninhibited, fearless temperament
>
> in the preschool years: fearless behavior, hyperactivity, impulsivity-attention deficit, restless behavior, and poor concentration
>
> in the early school years: daring and risk-taking behavior, poor ability to defer gratification, low IQ, low empathy, and abnormally frequent viewing of violence on television
>
> early family experiences: harsh and erratic discipline, lack of parental nurturance, physical abuse and neglect, poor supervision, and early separation of children from parents

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[82]The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Book (Washington, D.C., 1994), p. 9.

[83]Ibid.

[84]Albert J. Reiss, Jr. and Jeffrey A. Roth eds., Understanding and Preventing Violence (Washington, D.C., 1993), p. 102.

[85]Ibid., 116.

[86]Ibid., 104.

early school experiences: school failure and interactions involving bullying and peer rejection

factors associated with large low-income families, poor housing, criminal behavior by parents and siblings, and living in high-crime neighborhoods.[87]

A major link has been found between various community characteristics and violence rates. Concentrated poverty, high density housing, high density population, weak family and community ties, gun density and drug dealing all contribute to the violence that occurs in our communities.[88]

Broad programs that emphasize the inappropriateness of aggression as a response to frustration, peaceful conflict resolution, improved social skills, and improved television watching habits are promising prevention methods.[89] Early introduction of culturally-adapted prevention programs and the involvement of parents, peers, teachers, and the community make success more likely.[90]

Public Schools Respond to Violence

The responses of our school districts to violence vary widely depending on the nature of the problems each district experiences. While some districts must protect their students from personal violence, other districts' main security concerns regard property protection.

School districts approach violence from either a prevention standpoint or an intervention standpoint or both. A school district may offer peer mediation or conflict resolution as part of its curriculum or in special presentations given periodically throughout the school year. These programs teach students to settle their disagreements without resorting to violence.

The following is a sampling of urban and rural school districts in the Commonwealth, some of the programs they have instituted, and cost information where available.

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[87]Ibid., 105, 106.
[88]Ibid., 132.
[89]Ibid., 107.
[90]Ibid., 108.

Chester Upland School District

Chester Upland School District is an urban district in Delaware County with 7,788 students in grades kindergarten through 12 in one high school, three middle schools, and seven elementary schools. The district periodically offers presentations on peer mediation and has a student ID system. The district employs its own security personnel and pays the City of Chester to have police officers in the schools at a total cost per school year of about $348,000. Two walk-through metal detectors are located at the entrance of the high school. A security guard and a vice principal man the detectors in the mornings.[91]

Clarion Area School District

Clarion Area School District is a rural district in Clarion County with about 1,100 students in grades kindergarten through 12 and an area of approximately 72 square miles. The district has two schools: one junior/senior high school and one elementary school. The district experiences violence very infrequently with the last incident occurring three years ago. The district has no security personnel and no metal detectors and does not have a problem with weapons. Harassment and fighting are on the increase however so the district wants to initiate a peer mediation program when it becomes possible. Money and personnel are problems with beginning any new program in such a small district where many residents who were coal miners are now out of work or in much lower-paying jobs. The district's priorities at this time are establishing a parent-teacher organization at the high school level and a building fund for remodeling a school building built in 1926.[92]

Coudersport Area School District

Coudersport Area School District is a small rural district in Potter County with 1,000 students in grades kindergarten through 12. Violence

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[91]Telephone Interview with Eugene Cresta, Business Manager, Chester Upland School District (Nov. 9, 1994).

[92]Telephone Interview with Thomas Shirey, Principal, Clarion Area High School (Nov. 10, 1994).

is not a problem in the district, so they have no programs for prevention or intervention.[93]

School District of the City of Erie

The School District of the City of Erie is a large urban district in Erie County with 11,934 students in grades kindergarten through 12. The district's cost for City Police Officers in the schools this school year is $88,236. The district spent $7,910 in 1993 to purchase two walk-through metal detection systems and six hand-held metal detectors. The district's students have ID cards and the district might require ID cards for employees also. Approximately eight cameras have been installed in several buildings at a cost of about $800 per camera. Other security measures the district takes is minimizing the number of unlocked doors in the buildings during the day and allowing just one door to be used for morning access in most of the buildings.[94]

School District of Lancaster

The School District of Lancaster is an urban district of about 11,000 students in grades kindergarten through 12. At present the district has one high school, four junior high schools, 13 elementary schools, and one secondary alternative school for disruptive students. The district will spend about $275,000 on security and about $700,000 to run the secondary alternative school for the 1994-95 school year. It spent about $200,000 on security for the 1993-94 school year and about $100,000 the year before that. Five of the schools now have security systems, with the district adding a system to one more school each year at a cost per system of $10,000. The district pays a security service to monitor the systems at a cost of $150 per building per month which amounts to $9000 per year for the monitoring of all five systems.

The district also has a $60,000 a year contract with Lancaster city to provide dusk to dawn patrolling of the district buildings. These uniformed community service aides perform such activities as checking to

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[93]Telephone Interview with Edward Goulding, Superintendent, Coudersport Area School District (Nov. 9, 1994).

[94]Telephone Interview with Leroy Ganska, Chief Engineer, School District of the City of Erie (Nov. 9, 1994); Memorandum from Leroy Ganska (Nov. 9, 1994).

make sure doors are locked and inquiring into the status of juveniles found on district property. There are also eleven hall monitors in the district.

Six hand held metal detectors were purchased by the district and each of the six secondary schools has about four planned sweeps per year where students are randomly scanned with the wands. The wands are also used as needed in specific cases. The district contracts with a security company to have two persons present at each sweep at a total cost of about $2,500 per year.

If a student is caught with a weapon in school he is referred to the judiciary committee of the school board. Most often the student is expelled, except for the occasional event where mitigating circumstances favor allowing the student to remain in school.

Photo ID cards must be worn by all students and staff in the high school and by the management team of the district. Visitors in a school must have visitor's badges. The district is planning an expansion program. A new school will be built for ninth and tenth grades and the building will include a card-access system and closed circuit television for security. The current high school, McCaskey, will house grades 11 and 12 and card-access and closed circuit television will be retrofitted to the school.

Peer mediation and "conflict managers" programs are in place in the district. Both programs promote positive ways to solve conflicts without violence. Student forums are held periodically to discuss the problems of student violence.

The Discipline with Dignity approach to the school environment is being studied and instituted. The idea is for the classroom setting to be more nurturing and to decrease confrontational discipline so that students exhibit fewer problems which could lead to violence.

Drug-Free Schools Program and counseling support groups in the schools offer disruptive students help in developing positive behaviors. The district also has an alternative school at the secondary level which works with disruptive students in a setting outside the school building.

Some high school students serve on the Lancaster County Human Relations Committee to address problems of prejudice and stereotyping and to develop positive relationships. A Human Relations Day seminar addressing the same issues is held each year in the high school.

The community Youth Violence Council of Lancaster is a multi-faceted approach to the problems of youth violence and has representatives from law enforcement, various social agencies and all the county school districts.[95]

School District of Philadelphia

The School District of Philadelphia is a large urban school district in Philadelphia County covering 129 square miles and having a student population of 211,419 in grades kindergarten through 12. The district has 277 schools altogether including 179 elementary schools, 44 middle schools, and 54 high schools and vocational technical schools. The Office for School Safety, covering the school police and the fire marshall's office, has a $12,700,000 budget for the 1994-95 school year. Only 1.6 percent of the budget goes to the fire marshall's office, leaving $12,496,800 for school security. The school district police department consists of 265 full-time officers. All the high schools and middle schools and some of the elementary schools in the district have an officer stationed in the school.

All the high schools and middle schools have personnel trained in the use of hand held metal detectors. If the principal of the school determines it is necessary, a search is done of a percentage of the students.

Peer mediation and conflict management are part of the district's curriculum. The costs for these programs are not part of the security budget.[96]

Pittsburgh Public Schools

The Pittsburgh Public Schools is a large urban district in Allegheny County with about 40,000 students in grades kindergarten through 12. There are 86 schools in the district - eleven high schools, 15 middle schools, 54 elementaries and six "special/other" schools for special-needs students. The district has an annual budget of $2,800,000 for security and violence prevention. The district has a force of 25 unarmed school police

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[95]Telephone Interviews with George Meshew, Facilities Manager, School District of Lancaster (Sept. 23, 1994; Dec. 5, 1994); Memorandum from George Meshew (Sept. 23, 1994).

[96]Telephone Interviews with John J. McLees, Exec. Dir. for School Safety, School District of Philadelphia (Sept. 21, 1994 and Dec. 23, 1994).

officers and 16 police vehicles including one unmarked car. In October 1994, four school/community police officers began a program of interaction between the school and community to anticipate problems that might be brought into the schools.

There are eight walk-through metal detectors in the district and each school has two hand-held metal detectors. The alternative education schools and two of the high schools have permanent metal detectors used on a regular basis and the other detectors are used on a random basis. A walk-through detector is used at every football game and everyone attending must enter through the detector.

The district has an alternative school for seriously disruptive students with 18 students assigned to it. Its capacity of 30 will be expanded if necessary.

The problem with gangs in Pittsburgh has grown since about the 1985-86 school year, coinciding with the increased drug trade in crack cocaine. Many students are afraid to walk to school because of the drug trade and some stay home from school because of it. Students showing gang colors and insignia can incite violence on buses and at athletic events. School buses driving through warring drug areas are sometimes pelted with rocks due to students displaying gang colors in a bus window. The high schools have dress codes that discourage the wearing of gang colors, but strict enforcement of the dress codes would be time-consuming and costly. Bandannas, however, are never allowed to be worn. Any school in the district where a majority of the parents wants the students to wear uniforms may adopt a uniform policy. Three elementary schools and four middle schools require uniforms.

If a student is found with a gun in school, he is expelled. The first time a student possesses some other type of weapon in school he has an informal in-take conference in juvenile court with his parents and school officials. He then signs a contract agreeing not to carry weapons in school. The second time a student is found with a weapon in school there is a formal hearing in juvenile court.[97]

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[97]Telephone Interview with Stan Rideout, Chief of Safety, Pittsburgh Public Schools (Nov. 30, 1994).

Upper Merion School District

Upper Merion School District is a suburban district in Montgomery County. Violence is not much of a problem in the district and its total security expenditures for the current school year are expected to be about $28,500. This includes the cost of having an off-duty police officer patrol the schools on weekends and holidays and $11,000 to a company to monitor the district's motion and sound detectors.

Warren County School District

Warren County School District is a large rural district with 7,104 students in grades kindergarten through 12. The district covers 930 square miles and has 22 buildings. The district will spend about $40,000 this school year on student assistance programs, like crisis intervention; DARE, which teaches drug refusal skills; and Drug Free Schools programs. The district received about $32,500 federal grant money for DARE and Drug Free Schools but this amount will be reduced next year.

The district appreciates the grant money it receives for various programs but emphasizes the difference in operating such a large rural school district compared to other types of districts. Warren County School District has five attendance areas, meaning there are five high schools and the district needs money to do everything five times. Some programs offering grant money have conditions which are inappropriate for Warren County. For example, in order to get a grant for a dropout program, the district was required to target only one school in the district. The district had to put all the grant money into one school where it had only twelve dropouts and none of the money could be used in its other four high schools. Greater flexibility may be needed in some grant programs in order to have the greatest impact on our students.[98]

School District of the City of York

The School District of the City of York in York County is an urban district of 7,277 students in grades kindergarten through 12. The district has one high school, two middle schools, and seven elementary schools and

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[98]Telephone Interview with Dr. Chester Singer, Dir. of Student Services, Warren County School District (Nov. 9, 1994).

expects to spend a total of about $627,000 this school year for violence intervention, safety, and security.

The supervisor of attendance and security for the district recommends legislation that would allow school districts to expand school security staff and services. Otherwise even districts that are committed to school safety, will have to downsize their programs as has occurred in York over the past several years.

Conflict resolution instruction is in its beginning stages in the district. Representatives of the school district and the police department have given community presentations on conflict resolution.

The district is also beginning to monitor incidents of violence and compile statistics in order to be able to assess how best to invest its money in the areas of security and prevention.

The School Safety Academy is a five-day training program for district employees including adjuvants, hall monitors, attendance aides, internal suspension aides, and alternative education program staff. Presenting the academy are personnel from the school district, the York City Police Department, the York County Youth Development Center and the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission. Topics covered in the academy are school district policy and procedure, sexual harassment, court procedure, conflict resolution, school-based probation, search and seizure, gang orientation and intervention, hate crimes and white supremacist organizations, the Pennsylvania Juvenile Act, drugs, coordination of school and police security, practical first aid, adolescent negotiations, and passive restraint.

The district has a zero tolerance policy concerning students possessing weapons in school. The district has hand-held metal detectors that are used only in specific cases where information is received that a student might have a weapon.

The district has a school-based probation program which the York County Commissioners initiated without outside funding. Six part-time officers are assigned to the program. They have developed a Diversion Program in which they attempt to identify students who are at risk of being violent and are in need of services. The students may have multiple summary offenses or be status offenders such as truants and runaways, or their parents may have asked the district for help. A profile is prepared to

help determine which services the child needs. The goal of the Diversion Program is to prevent the student from becoming violent.

The district has 40 to 60 students in its in-house alternative education program at any one time. The students are gradually mainstreamed into the general school population. This program costs the district about $184,890 per year.

The York County School Attendance and Safety Committee is composed of representatives from the various York County school districts and the District Attorney's Child Abuse Unit. The Committee addresses such issues as truancy, persons who present a risk to the students, gang and hate group activities, and school security.[99]

School-Based Probation

School-based probation programs are now in place in 106 school districts in 36 counties. Approximately 3,500 juveniles are on school-based probation each year.[100]

Juveniles are generally given the maximum six months probation when the program will be school-based.[101] Juvenile probation officers in the school-based program make sure their clients attend school. If a juvenile probationer is not in school the officer checks on the reason and if the reason is unacceptable the officer picks up the juvenile and takes him to school.[102]

Probation officers meet with their clients during the student's study halls or elective classes to discuss academic performance, attendance, family life and other issues pertinent to the probation agreement. The officers

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[99]Telephone Interview with Duane F. Raber, Supervisor of Attendance and Security, School District of the City of York (Nov. 9, 1994); Memorandum from Duane F. Raber (Nov. 28, 1994).

[100]Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, "School-Based Probation Funding Initiative," September 1994.

[101]Telephone Interview with Bethany R. Gardner, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (Oct. 18, 1994).

[102]Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, "School-Based Probation Funding Initiative," September 1994.

also make home visits to check on compliance with curfews and the juvenile's interaction in the community. The juvenile's parents offer input at family meetings.[103]

Officers also participate in programs that identify at-risk students and determine the services that will help to keep the students from becoming probationers.[104]

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[103]Ibid.
[104]Ibid.

APPENDIX D
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